MASSACHUZETTS PLOUSHMAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE cial Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO.

Publishers and Proprietors, ISSUED WEEKLY AT

NO. S STATE STREET, Boston, Mass. TERMS:

er annum, in advance. 82...0 if not paid.
e. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.
ns sending contrictations to THE PLOUGHEA.
in its columns must sign their name, nrily for publication, but as a guarantee ith, otherwise they will be consigned to it.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. tered as second-class mail matter.

The Danger of the Gypsy Moth.

An article has appeared recently in one of our popular magazines, which states that the gypsy moth has been practically exter-minated. I regret to say that this assertion is far from the truth. Thegypsy moth is still a terrible pest, and, unless desperate means are taken to reduce its numbers, the State of Massachusetts, and in time, this whole continent, will suffer severe losses of fruit and shade trees. To show what a serious pest this is I will give a few figures.

Suppose every egg laid by a single pair of gypsy moths should hatch, taking an average of five hundred eggs per pair, the next season we should have 250 pair of cater-pillars. "Pooh! What harm will five hundred caterpillars do to the foliage? will say. Well, if every one of this 250 pair lay five hundred eggs, and if all these hatch eut, the next season there will be 125,000 eaterpillars, or 62,500 pair. This number would not do any noticeable harm, save to strip a dozen trees or so; but carefully carrying out this figuring, we find that, pro vided each egg hatches out, and all the cat erpillars live to maturity, a single pair of caterpillars, in ten years, would amount to 1,907,348,632,812,500,000,000,000 caterpillars. dy could begin to count this number in a life time, nay even to imagine such an incredible number.

It is evident that five hundred thousan gypsy caterpillars could strip an acre of the thickest woodland in a season; therefore, 1,907,348,632,812,500,000.000,000 caterpillars could strip 3,814,697,265,625,000,000 acres, or 5,960,464,477,539,062 square miles, a territory over 1,654,000,000 times as large as the

Now, let us suppose that each caterpillar is one inch long, and one-eighth of an inch in diameter (the minimum size), then ach will cover one-eighth of a square inch of ground. Now suppose these 1,907,348,632, 00,000,000,000 caterpillars are placed side by side, as close as they can get, and we find that there is a black carpet of caterpillars one-eighth of an inch thick and cov ering 59.389,512,206,374 square miles of land, as the United States, and over five million times as great as North America.

Now let us see how the gypsy moths will multiply if we consider that there are four hundred eggs to a cluster (the average num-ber), and that fifty per cent. of the eggs either do not hatch out at all, or do not de velop to maturity. As the gypsy moths have no natural enemies in this country, it would not be possible for more than fifty per cent. to die each year. At this rate there would be 400,000,000,000,000,000,000 caterpillars at the end of ten years, which would make a solid carpet one-eighth of an inch thick over 12,692,000,000 square miles. only 3,602,990 square miles. Imagine what a terrible sight this would be. Every step one took he would crush over two hundred caterpillars. There would not be a green eaf nor a blade of grass on the contin The cattle would die of starvation, and we should have to abandon the continent or starve. Every tree would be black with caterpillars, and they would drop from their threads upon our umbrellas, as we walked across the street on a cool, sunny day. Our houses would be so full of cater pillars that we should gladly vacate them if we could find a place to which we might re-

The above figures merely illustrate what a serious pest this might become if allowed to increase unchecked by natural causes or by its enemies. Every citizen in the in-fested region should do his share toward reducing the numbers of this insect.

In the summer of 1905 it became a custo in a certain town in the infested district for the n.ost cultivated women to go forth day after day to fight this pest. One house in the town was covered with caterpillars from the ground to the ridge pole. The owner was obliged to put tanglefoot around ise, and wash off the caterpillar with a hose

In spite of all the agitation in regard to the gypsy moths, there are still many who look on the danger from these pests too lightly. The numerical facts I have given may be sufficient to awaken these people to urgent need of co-operative and earnest action in killing off the gypsy moth wher-

Paint every nest of the gypsy moth thor oughly with creosote this winter. Every egg must be soaked with the creosote. In the case of hollow trees, cover all holes with zinc. Cut away and burn all underbrush. Inspect every stone wall and fence in the infested region. In the early spring, put a generous ring of tanglefoot or some other

ity, and in years to come he will be re-SAMUEL DOWSE ROBBINS.

The Increase in Pensioners. There are always complaints of the in-

reasing pension list of the national government, and yet it seems rather ungracious to no doubt, many worthy people here who find fault with the application for help by have been unexpectedly reduced to penury, men who have served their country as who would thankfully accept a pension soldiers or sailors, or from the widows and from either the State or the National Gov-

climbing your trees. If your neighbors will not clear their trees of this pest, it may be necessary to cut down all your trees which interlock or are near enough for the caterpillars to blow across on their threads. Is it not easier to paint each nest than to kill five hundred caterpillars? Is it not easier to kill a few million gypsy caterpillars now the cater to kill a few million gypsy caterpillars now the caterpillars of the cater to kill a few million gypsy caterpillars now the cate it not easier to paint each nest than to kill five hundred caterpillars? Is it not easier to kill a few million gypsy caterpillars now than to kill some 400,000,000,000,000,000 as many million in ten years from now? Every citizen of the United States who kills all the gypsy caterpillars within his reach will be a public benefactor to the community and in years to come be will be rethe establishment of old-age pensions. There are in existence old-age pensions, in one form or another, in Sweden, leeland, Finland, Belgium, Austria and Roumania.

Here in the United States [there is perhaps not so much necessity for pensions as there is in the old world, where the labor field is greatly overcrowded, but there are,

vincing argument, and unless vigorous measures are taken to control the moths, they will in a comparatively few years be found in every part of Massachusetts and throughout New England. Now, figures in connection with disputed matters are usu-ally of interest. Here are a few that I consider very convincing.

mainder of the State is placed at \$272,429,-686, or over seventy-seven per cent. of the land value of the State is now infested. In

"Now, that is ". difficult question for me to answer. Superintendent Kirkland of the State work against the moths could answer that better than I. But if those in charge of the work as the matter progresses, should find that an annual appropriation of say \$200,000 would be needed, have you stopped te consider what portion of that sum the land owners in the uninfested parts of the

State would have to pay?"

Professor Fernald did a little figuring and then said: "The taxable property in this State is valued at \$3,420,179,428. If that amount were to be assessed \$200,000, the tax on \$1 would be less than one-seventeenth of a mill; and I should say a man PROPERTY ENDANGERED.

"Take for instance, the land exclusive of buildings, in the present infested territory. Its assessed value is \$992,860,984, which he might very property look upon as a premium paid the Comwhile the assessed value of that in the remonwealth to insure him against injury by the moths.

"That is really a far less sum than many persons in the eastern part of the State are the work of controlling the moths, the now paying for the cleaning of a single Notes from Washington, D. C.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, giving expert testimony on the pure food bill now under considera-tion, and enlightened that committee on the methods of manufacture of "blended" and "straight" whiskies. He described to them a scene which he had beheld in the South, of the storage of a cask of whiskey twelve hours after manufacture, the barrel in which the beverage was contained bearing the label " Pure Bourbon Whiskey, Guaranteed Fourteen Years Old." This, he thought, was pretty fast work in making spirits a day old into whiskey aged fourteen years all within five hours. Dr. Wiley beat this performance, however, at his appearance this week.

He had with him in the committee room lot of glass tubes, graduates, and other apparatus used in chemical experiments, and he told the committee that he was going to make them four different kinds of whiskey without the use of whiskey at all. All he had was one bottle of ethyl alcohol, a tube containing caramel or burnt sugar used for coloring purposes, and some water and flavoring extracts.

With these ingredients he first made otch whiskey, which had that "smoky" flavor so distinctive of the pure Scotch article. "The peculiar smoky taste of the real Scotch whiskey," Dr. Wiley said, "results because the malted barley is dried over fires of peat and the taste is largely the result of casks in which it is placed. I am told that sherry casks are the favorites of the distillers, as much as \$12 bel 1g paid for a single barrel."

Dr. Wiley next manufactured Bourbon and rye whiskies from the same stock as used in making "Scotch whiskey," with the exception that different flavoring extracts were used. The Bourbon and rye each had "aging oil" dropped in, which made the mixture look a bit more like red whiskey, and Dr. Wiley said the stuff was "four-teen years old." The final experiment was in making brandy from the same stock as

TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO LIVE STOCK. Chairman Hepburn of the House Comlittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce recently received a letter from President William O. Stillman of the American Humane Association, calling attention to the need of legislation by Congress for more humane transportation of stock, better stockyard facilities, and shorter hours on the cars in order to prevent starvation and

"We believe the same result desired by consideration," the letter states, "can be ecomplished without commercial injury.

"Live stock trains should be given right of way over freight trains, and their speed hould practically be doubled. A minimum of eighteen to twenty miles an hour during established, which would result in covering about five hundred miles. It seems that live stock trains are not making more than 250 miles in twenty-eight hours, much of the time being spent on side tracks. So shippers say their cattle lose as much as two hundred pounds; a head in getting to

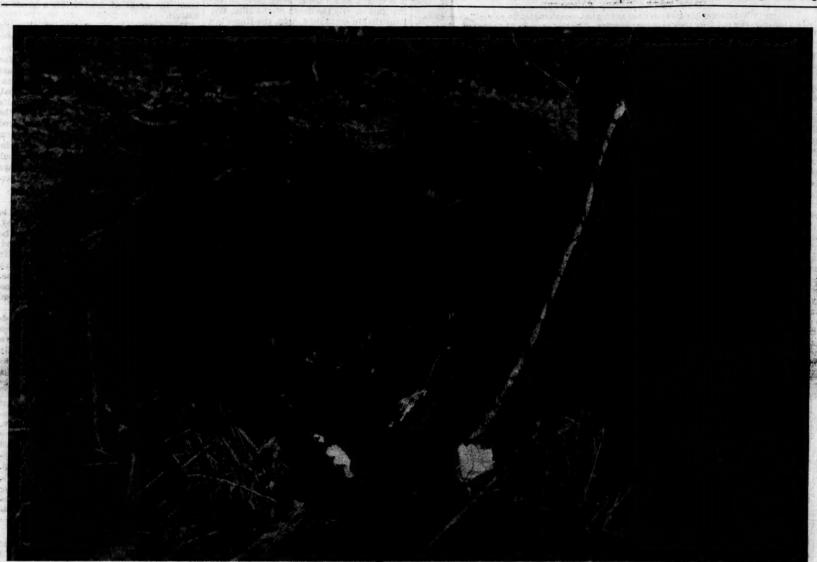
"Cattle are accustomed to eating a great deal of the time. Aside from the bewilder-ment and terror of being densely packed and subjected to unusual sounds and conditions, the exhaustion of cattle on moving and jolting trains, without food or water, is oruel. There should be a radical reform in stockyard conditions, to protect cattle from he weather, filth and mire.

"Shippers should have the privilege of feeding their own stock to prevent extor-tionate charges. There should be a Fed-eral inspector in stockyards to see that pro-visions of the law are complied with, and that cruelty in loading and unloading should be stopped. In case five hours is not suffi-cient for cattle to rest, feed and recover from stiffness, the period should be extended. Where shippers and transporta-tion companies do not observe the twentyeight hour limit, improved stock cars hould be used, enabling them to observe this important feature. The history of the anti-cruelty movement disproves the theory that right of property is sufficient to cause persons to take proper care of their stock. It has always been necessary to wage war against the owner.'

INCREASED APPROPRIATION FOR EXPERI-MENT STATIONS

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, which, if it becomes a law, will mean that the experiment stations of the various States will have an increased amount of money at their command for close study and experiments with subjects pertaining to the needs of the agricultural interests of this country. Up to this time the experiment stations have been receiving but \$15,000 annually for this work, but under the bill as passed by the House, they will receive during the next fiscal year \$20,000 each. The bill also provides that \$20,000 each. The bill also provides the the amount allotted to each station, thereafter, shall be increased \$2000 annually, for a term of five years, when the annual appropriation will be \$30,000 for each. The Secpriation will be \$30,000 for each. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the proper administration of the law.

The Secretary of Agriculture has made a request on Congress for an appropriation of \$300,000 to continue the work of constructing the new building for the Department of Agriculture. This is well within the limit of cost fixed by Congress when it was de-cided to erect a new home for this depart-GUY E. MITCHELL.



OLD TIN BOX LINED WITH EGG CLUSTERS AND FUPAE OF GYPSY MOTHS.

orphans of those who have fought faithfully under the flag of the United States Govern-

Surprise is expressed that many wh apply for pensions even now served in the Civil War, which was ended over forty years ago, but it should be remembered that many men will not seek for a pension unless they are in actual need, and that while the veterans of the Grand Army have in constantly growing fewer, the surviv ors have also been growing older, and that many of them are naturally lessable to support themselves than they were a few year ago. Then, strange as it may seem there are widows of soldiers of the Civil War who have been unpensioned for years, and who have gone on uncom plainingly until dire necessity has com-pelled them to ask for assistance. Of course there are applications for pensions for those who enlisted for the Spanish American war and are unfitted to labor hard on account of wounds or sickness, and from the widows and orphans of those who were killed in the same struggle. These are surely deserving of help from the Govern-

It should be remembered, too, in time of war that we are very lavish in our promises when we are endeavoring to get to enlist, and that we have a great deal to say about a grateful country and what it will do for its patriotic sons, but some way or other the gratitude seems to disappea fter the cruel war is over.

Provisions For Old Age.

The Committee on Probate and Chancery have been giving a hearing at the State House on the petition of Representatives Brigham of Marlboro and John J. Conway Brigham of Mariboro and John J. Conway of Boston for the establishment of a system of old-age pensions. Mr. Brigham said it was a proper theory that men in their younger days should make provision for their old age, but in practice this is generally impossible. His petition provides for a pension of \$2.50 per week for all needy men who have reached the age of sixty-five y-ars, and who have paid poll taxes for five y-ears previously. The Conway for five years previously. The Conway bill asks for a pension of \$30 per month for a man or woman who has reached the age of sixty years, and who has paid into the infested region. In the early spring, put a generous ring of tanglefoot or some other to the age of sixty. Mr. Brigham claimed that his system would not be an added exto prevent your neighbors' caterpillars from

of old-age pensions.

In alluding to this matter the New York
Mail says: "What would it cost to grant
a pension to every American over sixtyent there is infested 365,265 acres of woodland valued at \$9,884,885, or \$27.08 per acre. There are in the United States, according to the last census, 2,083,955 persons of sixty-five years or over, and of these about a million are already in receipt of pensions, as civil war veterang or their dependents. The Government spent \$142,000,000 last year in support of the latter, or about \$1.42 for each pensioner. If it were to grant old-age pensions, and apply them to veterans as well as civilians, it would pay every one of its three million old people the maximum German pension (\$57 annually) and yet increase its total pension expenditure only from \$142,000,000 to \$170,000,000. If it paid them at the highest old-age pension in the world, the New Zealand rate, it would need to spend about \$275,000,000 a year, or nearly double its present expenditure for war pensions. If it paid every aged person at the same liberal scale it pays its veterans it would have to spend about \$420,000,000, where its total expenditure last year was world, the New Zealand rate, it would need \$567,411,611." Here are facts and figures to please the most exacting, but we fear that old-age pensions in this country are far distant. Many conservative people seem to think that they would drift perilously near

To Realst the Plague of Motha Important to all citizens and land owners in the western part of the State are the views of Prof. C. H. Fernald of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amberst, in connection with the much-tailed of gypsy moth legislation.

gypsy moth legislation.

Professor Fernald, who is the great at thority in this State on entomology, said, when asked for his views on this matter:

when asked for his views on this matter:
"The matter of the ravages by these insects has gone beyond the confines of a local trouble, and from what I have personally seen during the past season, I fear they present the most serious problem before the people of New England.

"You will recall that in 1900, when the Legislature closed the work of extermination, such had been the success of that energetic crusade that only small colonies of the gypsy moths were to be found at intervals over the 359 square miles of infested territory. At the present time the moths

ernment, and M chigan, Illinois and Wisconsin have been considering the subject which are already infested. The total for—well, say forty years as an illustration of old-age pensions.

"That tells us something of the conditions in the infested part of the State, but now hear these figures for the uninfested western part of Massachusetts. In this stion there are 1,095,729 acres of woodland, valued at \$14,014,470, or \$12.81 pe acre, a lower valuation per acre, you see than in the eastern part of the State.

THE CHEAPEST WAY.

"There is no disputing the fact that the cheapest way in which forests can be cleared of the pests is to cut down and burn all underbrush and more or less of the trees, allowing the more valuable ones to stan and be burlapped the following season.
The enting and burning costs about \$50 an acre, as an average, for it is more or less, according to the character of the woods, but that is a conservative figure. To that cost must be added that for hurlapping and also for the work of killing the externillar. also for the work of killing the caterpillar which assemble under the coverings. That entire cost has to be repeated with each new infestation. The cost of cleaning the forests is more than three times the average assessed valuation of the woodlands of the State, and beyond question, also far more than their intrinsic value, as well. That is certainly a most discentraging outlook, and in addition to that we would have the cost of cleaning the orchards, nurseries, shrub-bery, public and private parks, etc.

"I consider those facts significant and worth bearing in mind when the matter of controlling the moths is under consideration. It is a matter of great importance to stop the further spread of the moths, and, needless to say, the only way in which to the work is in much a manner as to needless to say, the only way in which to do this work is in such a manner as to leave no opportunity for the escape of the insects into new territory. In my opinion the property of land owners in central and western Massachusetts is endangered, and the people there are powerless to prevent their lands becoming infested unless the State comes to their assistance and insures them against loss from moth ravages. This can easily be done by direct appropriation for the suppression of the insects."

"How much would be necessary, professor?" asked the reporter.

for—well, say forty years as an illustra-tion, and that is as long as an ordinary man would be likely to have charge of a farm his premium for that entire time would amount to \$11.76. Even that is a smaller sum than would be required to clean the moths from a small orchard for a single year in the eastern part of the State.

"Wisdom demands that all land owners insist the necessary appropriations be made by the Legislature, and that the work of suppressing the moth- be carried on in the

ost approved and economical manner.

THE TWO MOTH VARIETIES.

" Because their habits differ, the gypsy and the brown-tail moths should be considered separately. The female brown-tail moth flies freely and the female of the gypsy variety not at all. This accounts for the greater spread of the brown-tail moth in the same period of time. The young browntail caterpillars are gregarious, and, as is well known, hibernate in winter tents at the outer limbs of the trees, and are, there-fore, easily destroyed during the winter months. The variety of trees and shrubs they feed upon is not so great as in the case of the gypsy moth, and they have never caused as much damage as the latter.

PARASITES MERELY AN EXPERIMENT.

"You may say that it is true I oppose

the importation of parasites during the State work prior to 1900, but it was because

at that time the aim of the State was exter-

mination, not merely suppression. There was danger then that the caterpillars with parasites would be killed and in that way all the imported parasites would be destroyed. But at that time I urged the State authorities, when the extermination work was stopped, to import the best varieties of the parasites. The importation of the little parasites is a far more difficult task than most persons seem to suppose, and none but a most skilled entomologist should none but a most skilled entomologist should be allowed to undertake such a commission. "Even if the importation of the parasites, now going on under the direction of Dr. L. O. Howard, proves successful, it will be several years before they can multiply suf-ficiently to form a useful fighting force against the moths. The importation of parasites is as yet purely an experiment. parasites is as yet purely an experiment, and in the meantime, and I wish to make this point as emphatic as possible, every effort should be made to suppress the moths and to prevent their spread." rasites is as yet purely an experim

The Dairy Calf.

At the Vermont dairymen's recent con vention, held in Rurlington, a noted dairywoman from the West, Mrs. Adda Howie o Elm Grove, Wis., kept the audien fully interested and in the best of humor during her address on the "Dairy Calf."

The speaker believed it best for farmers to raise their own calves, if determined to secure a good dairy. A woman is better able to look after raising of calves than are men, from the bond of motherhood that existed between a woman and a cow.

Get the breed of cows best adapted to your business. If you desire a large amount of milk the Holsteins will furnish it. For cheese the Ayrshires are the best, and for butter the Jerseys and Guernseys are among the leaders.

B tter not invest in pure-bred cows at first as the average farmer could hardly afford to do this, but be sure and get a purebred sire of the best type and lineage and then grade up with the best cows in the herd. Each time a new sire is needed try and get a little better one than the last used so that the improvement shall go steadily

In the breeding seek first for a good con stitution. Breed especially for the dairy rather than for milk and beef. Do not mix the different breeds, as this will be liable to result in a mongrel instead of a pure-bred type of animal.

A persistent milker should be sought for one that gives a reasonable amount in yield, and continues it ten months at least.

Let the new-born calf remain with its dam for at least three days. This will be better for the cow and calf, too. Nature demands this, as the first milk of the cow is of the greatest importance to the calf in its internal organism.

Better leave the calf near the cow while weaning it, for a few days, for the benefit of both. Much care should be exercised in teaching the calf to drink. A woman will do better than a man in this kind of work, as she is more patient and will get the confidence of the little one.

Feed lightly at first (not over two quarts) and three times a day. Begin with the new milk and gradually substitute that skimmed until in two or three weeks the new milk may be left out. Feed milk at about 78°, in a clean pail. In a few weeks begin to feed a little nice hay and a very small quantity of oats, as this with the milk will make a good ration for the growing calf. Keep the bed dry and clean, and the calf com fortable. Have room and sunlight. Calves raised in winter should not be turned to pasture until the first flush of feed is passed.

Furnish plenty of water and shade. Do not feed too much grain to young heifers, but furnish a good supply of roughage, so as to produce a large abdomen, a very important point in a large milking and profitable cow

Heifers should become milkers at twenty to twenty-four months old. During about three months previous, give her some suitable grain ration to help her along toward motherhood and the milking period. Curry these heifers, handle them kindly and gently, so preparing for the milking per Milk heifers three times a day for a time. This will stimulate the secretion of milk and be likely to prevent trouble with the udder. The first year milk as long as possible toward the second freshening, then afterward for a period of ten months, if possible. Do not drive cows with a dog, or allow them to be hurried when coming to the place of milking, as this may prove of much injury to large milking cows.

Quite an interesting discussion followed, and all appeared to be well pleased with the address, so practical and easily to be understood. This lady, it would appear, has a large herd of Jersey cows and young ani-mals, and talks strictly from experience. E. R. TOWLE.

Literature.

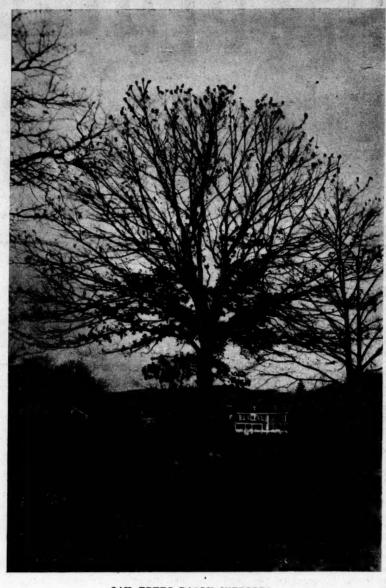
THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN. This book is appropriately named, for it sets forth with much fervor and significance the condition of the little ones of the poor. It is by John Spargo, who is evidently in every way fitted to treat his subject clearly, comprehensively and in de-tail. He has endured the grinding labor and hardship of poverty and has suffered from the hunger of destitution, and he says that nothing that he has written of the toil of little boys and girls, terrible as it may seem to some, approaches the real truth in all its horror. He apparently presents facts carefully collected and without the least exaggeration. With some other writers he claims that nature starts all her children rich and poor, physically equal, and tha each generation with some qualifications gets practically a fresh start, unhampered by the diseased and degenerate past, and he remarks that if the theory of antinatal degeneracy is wrong, and we have not to reckon with grandfathers and great grandfathers, the solution of the problem of arresting and repairing the deteriors tion of the race is made so much easier The fourth division of the book is devoted to a consideration of remedial measures and the author has confined himself entirely to methods which have been suc cessfully tried elsewhere. Though some of his suggestions may be thought radical and New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. erhaps impracticable they are still worthy Price, \$1.00.) of impartial inquiry. He says that nothing short of the socialization of the means of THE FORT IN THE WILDERMASS.

The fifth volume of the Colonial series, by Edward Stratemeyer, "The Fort in the Wilderness, or The Soldier Boys of the Indian Trails," is a continuation of its predecessor, "On the Trail of Pontiac." life will ever fully and finally solve the problems inherent in our present industrial system, resulting in strife, bitterness and the denial of human brotherhood. So far as he is aware, no non-Socialist political party The action of the present story is concerne has ever included in its programme de with the conspiracy of Pontiac, and takes place principally at Detroit and around the mands for such measures as the abolition of child labor, the feeding of school children by the municipality, and the mainte great lakes. 'The boy readers of the series will find many old friends among the characters in this tale, including David Morris nance of municipal day nurseries-demands which are included in all Socialist programmes. Mr. Spargo is also of the opinion that the milk supply of every city and his cousin Henry, Sam Barringford and White Buffalo. The story is as edifying as it is healthfully stimulating. (Boston: Lee should be made a matter of municipal rensibility. The book has an introduc by Robert Hunter, the author of "Poverty," who counts himself fortunate in having had a hand in bringing this remarkable and invaluable volume into the world. All The Cullis Consumptives' Home, which began as a work of faith over forty years philanthropists who are interested in the ago, is still pursuing its beneficent way.
Dr. Charles Cullis was a young physician
when he; was inspired to start this institution through a recognition of the fact that
there was no place of refuge, save the poorimproving of the condition of the children e poor should read Mr. Spargo's work, which shows the result of searching inves tigation along lines not familiar to the ordi ary observer. It will awaken thought and iscussion, and will, no doubt, lead up to many sadly needed reforms. The volume Mrs. Cullis, in a letter in the pamphlet con

many sadly needed reforms. The volume has numerous pictures that give emphasis to the text. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50 net.)

DIARY OF A BRIDE.

The book will please both men and women, for it is a sensible account of the experiences of a happily married young woman told with no little honest sentiment and good humor, and with an appreciation of the duties of wedded life that is fairly cap-



OAK TREES BADLY INFESTED.

This tree in Winchester has 426 brown tail moth nests containing 106,500 caterpiliars anxious to join the traveling public as they pass next summer. The nests appear like clusters of leaves, the young caterpillars are hidden inside, waiting for warm weather.—Medford Publishing Co.

tivating. The housekeeper and the homemaker of this book is a charming little woman, who has her own independent views about things generally, and about Jean Jacques Rousseau in particular. She assumes domestic cares in a cheerful spirit, and with a desire to contribute to the felicity of her life partner and herself by those little attentions which make the household a real retreat from the trials and troubles of the ontside world. The name of the author of this genuinely original and inspiring volume is not given, but she is plainly one who knows whereof she speaks, and writes with a desire to make matrimony really a union of hearts. She writes scape gardener, upon which are fine build-without affectation, and puts her thoughts ings, the whole property being entirely free into words in a style that is impressive and from encumbrance and eminently well entertaining. The following is worth reentertaining. The following is worth re-membering: "Jack's gospel is one of good theer, courage, courtesy, patience and love. He has his faults, and I am not blind to my precious moments thinking about his fauits. I shall be much too buy attending to my own, which are none too face. them; but I do not propose to threw away my precious moments thinking about his ministrations would have died in misery fauits. I shall be much too bu y attending to my own, which are none too few. How strange it is that we do not strive harder to realize in ourselves the ideal we demand in another!" In binding and typography the volume is as attractive as are its contents. volume is as attractive as are its contents. number of women on the second floor.

THE FORT IN THE WILDERNESS.

The Golden Chronicle.

Shepard. Price, \$1.50.)

nationt and a friend who offered her ser vices as matron. The necessity for a home of this kind was immediately seen by charitable people, who sent donations, and the number of patients increased. Dr. Cullis had the sacrificing spirit of the true reformer and philanthropist. He continued his private medical practice, but devoted all the support of the Home. And from this small beginning, in 1864, the institution has grown, and the estate which it now occuples in Dorchester now includes about six acres of land, beautifully laid out by a landhas passed on to another and a better world, but his noble work lives after him, and has blessed and is blessing thousands

The beginning was made with one

A MOTH BRIGADE CUTTING OUT NESTS OF BROWN TAIL MOTHS.

Clearing infested woodland on a large estate. A familiar scene in the district of the moth invasion

them, and are without means to pay for

the limitations of space in the home acute,

not chronic, cases, receive attention there,

and thus more people are helped than if a

different policy were purited. It should also be remembered that it has no provis-ions for furnishing surgical treatment.

The Home, as in its inception, is still

maintained by voluntary contributions, for

the income from its permanent fund of be-

tween \$14,000 and \$15,000 affords compara-

tively little help since the expenses are about \$1000 per month. The enlargement of this fund is earnestly desired, and if the prayers of its friends are answered, as they

will be, no doubt, in time, this desirable result will be attained. With increased means there would be more opportunities to throw open the doors to the suffering from the

pange of poverty and the sorely afflicted with a disease for which there is alleviation

but no permanent relief.

hospital treatment of any kind. (wing to

tuberculosis who have no one to care for position.

It receives patients in the last stages of fully dispharges the duties of her important

but no permanent relief.

From the report of Mrs. Marie C. Mallory, the secretary, we learn that there are few vacancies in the wards, and there is often a long waiting list of applicants for admission. Not long ago a mother and little son were received at the same time, coming from abject poverty, the husband and father being a drunkard. These two unfortunates were happy together until the poor woman died; then the boy was taken in charge by a relative, having sufficiently recovered to leave the sheltering arms of the institution. The Home has received several legacles during the past twelve years which have greatly aided in carrying

The Home is a Protestant establishment

but is open to patients without regard to

creed or nationality. Applications for admission can be made in person to the super-

phone (615 Roxbury) between 9 and 10.30 A. M., or by letter. Visitors are received from

10 to 11.30 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.,

Friday and Saturday excepted. Friends, however, can see dangerously ill patients at

any time. Connected with the institution are the Spinal Home and the Children's Home, each located in a building of its own. Both do an incalculable deal of good, and are additions to the work of the home that are of an eminently Christian character. All

the institutions are examples of what may be accomplished by mankind through faith in a higher power, and they are, indeed, great

blessings in a crowded city where the poor and the suffering are always with us.

R. Fulton Cutting, president of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, announces an offer of \$125,000 from John D. Rockefeller for a hospital for children suffering from tuber-culosis. This offer is made with the understanding that the association will raise a like amount by June 30 of this year, and that the maintenance of the hospital will be provided for.

intendent at the institution, or by to

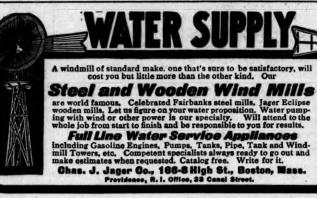


out its charitable purposes, and as there are, no doubt, many who would like to leave from their abundant means something to the institution the following form of bequest is furnished: "I give and bequeath to the trustees of the Consumptives Iome, established by Dr. Charles Cullis of Boston, Mass., the sum ofdollars for the general use and purposes of said

Contributions of money and provisions and household goods are always in request Packages for the rromotion of the work should be sent to Dr. E. D. Mallory, the efficient and untiring superintendent of Cullis Consumptives' Home, Dorohester Centre, Mass., and letters in the interest of the institution should be sent to him likewise, or to Mrs. Charles Cullis, the devoted General Manager of the Cullis Consumptives' Home, 560 Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester Centre

The Home lost a good friend in the Hon. Elisha S. Converse, who died on June 4, 1904. He was a member of the board of trustees for nineteen years and a constant and liberal benefactor to the institution. By the death of the Hon. William Claffin on Jan. 5, 1905, the Home lost one of its charter members and an official who had served as president from the time of the incorporation of the institution until his decease. Mr. Claffin was a practical philanthropist.foremost in many charitable efforts, a statesman without fear and without reproach, and a Christian in the full meaning of that designation.

The Hon. Elbridge Torrey succeeded Mr Claffin as president, and Mr. Timothy Smith of Roxbury took the place of Mr. Claffin as trustee. Mr. William N. Hartshorn, who felt compelled to resign on account of the pressure of other duties, from the board of trustees, has found a worthy successor in the Rev. Dr. A.C. Dixon of the Ruggler street Baptist Church. The officers of the Home otherwise include Mrs. Lucretia A Cullis, Benjamin F. Redfern, Rev. L. T. Townsend, D. D., Alpine McLean, Miss Miriam B. Means, Thomas Wood, Charles C. Ferris, John P. McPherson, Miss M. L. Richardson, George E. Coleman, Mrs. Marie C. Mallery, E. D. Mallery, Rev. E. Mrs. C. M. Torrey, who wisely and faith-



Active All The Time

The Johnson Seed Potato Co., of Leominster, Mass., write as follows:

See Local Agents or Write for Special Prices. Dealers in Agricultural Chemicals and Poultry Supplies.

age of about eight eggs per day from sixteen fowls. A good proportion of the eggs were sold for hatching to that the average price received for them all was fifty-four ents per dozen; the total received for eggi was \$163.89; dressed poultry, \$15.45, and for cockerels, \$10; value of stock on hand, \$113.59; total cost, \$87.92, which deducted from the profit of \$302.92 left a profit of \$215.01.

This account is interesting as showing excellent results from high grade, purebred stock, with large returns in profit because of the sales of eggs and stock for breeding purposes. The methods used are the ordinary ones advised by standard authorities. One feed a day is of mixed meal bran, middlings, with some ground alfalfs nd corn, cut bone or meat scraps. The other food consists of dry grain scattered in the litter. Oyster shells, grit and warm water are supplied and care taken to destroy vermin. Mr. Severance places much figure on feeding plenty of meat scraps with the food as a stimulant to egg production.

In order to obtain eggs, it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock, properly fed. In order to do their best, hens should be fed grain food, animal food and green food.
They should be fed enough to keep them in good condition but not overfat, and they should be induced to take pienty of exercise. No set rules can be given for feeding, as conditions vary, and there are different methods of feeding different breeds.

A good system to follow for winter feeding, the pamphlet continues, is mash once s day and grain scattered in the litter twice s day. The mash may be fed dry or slightly istened. When fed dry it is usually put in a trough or hopper hung against the wall and the fowls allowed access to it at all times.

The mash fed at the Maine Experiment Station is as follows, in the proportion in-dicated: Two hundred pounds wheat bran, one hundred pounds wheat middlings, one hundred pounds gluten meal, one hundre pounds corn meal, one hundred pounds lin-seed meal, one hundred pounds beef scrap. Another mash may be mixed as follows, in the proportions indicated: One hundred pounds corn meal, one hundred pounds ground oats, one hundred pounds

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS. Young chickens should be fed a little at a time and often. If they are given ground food alone, there is a great danger of over-feeding. Very good results may be ob-tained by the feeding entirely of oracked grains from the time the chickens are hatched until they reach maturity. There are on the market many prepared chick feeds, consisting of different mixtures of cracked grains, which are very suitable. After the chickens are five or six weeks

old, the prepared chick feed may be dropped and the chickens fed on cracked corn, cracked wheat, hulled oats, etc. If the chickens cannot get grass, some kind offgreen feed should be provided. Lettuce and cabbage are very good for this purpose. Some kind of meat should be pro vided, such as green cut bone or mea scraps. Finely cracked grit should be kept in a box where the chickens can help themselves at all times. Water should be provided from the start and should be pla in such a dish that the chickens cannot ge

into it and get wet.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Indications are that the arrivals of South orn vegetables will be large. Early growings were seriously injured by wet weathe but there has been no frost in most sec-tions, and the later plantings are coming along well with a good acreage planted The South seems to have recovered from the February freeze for most lines of produce. Just at present receipts are not large, but a great deal of stuff is expected later when the regular season for heavy ship ments begins. Of course unfavorab weather developments may yet change the

An article in the Washington Star says: Statistics are not at hand, but it has bee stated that not less than \$100,000,000 is inrested in horse breeding in the United States." And yet some people say that breeding the light harness horse is not an

The event which just at present is more interesting to lovers of good horses in this vicinity is the coming Boston Horse Show. Present appearances indicate that it will be one of the most successful ever held in this city.

ABKANSAS CITY. KAN., Sept. 12, 1904.

The Lawrence Williams Company, Cleveland, O.:
I have some of your Gombault's Caustic Baisam that I bought several years ago for spavin and it did the work. I have a mare with a splint just below the knee that I want to take off if you think advisable. I have lost all the printed matter pertaining to the use of the remedy. Will you kindly send advice and circulars as to treatment. I may not have enough and will send for another bottle.

H. E. HARMA. Cured Spavin and Will Cure Splint

open prairie in Tones Co., Iowa.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. NORWAY SPRUCE. AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE.

BALSAM FIR. SCOTCH PINE. WHITE PINE. AUSTRIAN PINE. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ, Etc.,

All hardy sorts. Our prices with freight added, will still be much less than Eastern Nurseries charge. We grow Evergreens to sell in order to get your money, in addition to a good reputation in the East. We give nothing away, yet your money will go farther with us because we grow our trees as farther with us because we grow our trees so cheaply. We will send list of all sorts and sizes we grow to those who wish to buy. Evergreens for Parks, Cemeteries, Farms, Lawn or Forest planting. Our trees have all been transplanted, and have the roots, size and vigor to reset and grow again. We have all sizes, mostly 2 to 6 feet inclusive. We can supply a train load. Write us today. ADDRESS:

HOYT BROS., SCOTCH GROVE. IOWA.



1840 Nurseries

Hardy Shrubs, Trees, Vines Evergreens and Perennials

A large and fine stock of well-rooted plants, grown in sandy loam. Good plants; best sizes for planting, very cheap. Priced catalogue free on application

T. R. WATSON, PLYMOUTH, MASS.



line of the Boston & Maine R. R., and nably near station or access to electric line which can be used. About 5 to 25 acres of high land, good old-fashioned house that can be remodeled. Essex County preferred. Desire renting with privilege of buying or will take a reasonable lease. State particlars, house, buildings, condition, price, Address KENT, Box 2023, Boston, Mass.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. W. S. MILLER, TOLEDO, OHIO,

WILL compile catalogues of Polled Durhams and Short-horns. A bre-der of Polled Durhams and 3 life-long breeder of pure-bred stock.

GUERNSEY HERD

Headed by BELL METAL No. 992 (sire Imp. Island Champion, dam Imp. Belvidera), PETER THE GREAT OF PAXTA 'G No. 6346, and BLUE BLOOD No. 6316.

Such Cows as Imp. Desnie 7th. 992 9 ths. butter; Imp. Daisy of the Bordages, Imp. Sundari 17th, Florham Lassie, 468-73 hs. butter with first call; Sheet Anchor's Lase to of Lewison, sired by Imp. Island Champion, etc., etc.

The Herd numbers about 70 carefully selected animals. Breeding Stock for sale at all times, insiluding the choicest of Heifer and Bull Calves of all ages. Winnings at New York State Fair for 1986 comprise 4 championships, 12 firsts, 8 seconds and 6 thirds. Prices very reasonable. For farther information and Illustrated Catalogue, address.

ALFRED G. LEWIS, Geneva, N. Y. NOTE.—Twenty choice two-year-old Heifers from 510 to 5300; also 15 choice Heifer Calves from 575 to 515.

ALL WEIGHTS AND SELECTIONS

CHOICE OHIO HIDES.

50 BULBS Cents.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED

Within one hour's ride from Boston on the

WHITE SPRING'S FARM

HIDES, CALF, PELTS AND TALLOW C. HAPP, 202-210 Vance St., Tolede. 0

Berkshires. First premium herd boars old No fancy prices saked. S. J. WHITHORE, Horon, Mich.

To mate bird in one o with a wire let them go Regarding pays to both ouses and you should n ot be troub ease anywhe

Squal will pay capital. A ro twenty each cle date one that will

very imp

large, fa

invested

young ar

ready fo

you will

When we place

that time squabs th

sold for

good bree

out from

there is a

healthy b

The firs

squabs is loft, shed

and dry v

be warme

feet floor

high (so y

will accor

This will

overhead

or four fee

outside of

wish, the

would do,

1x2 inch st

Provide a

the front o

ing for the

The simi

boxes are

almost any

cost of abo

their side

and be sur

fifteen inch

fifty of the

Each pair

boxes, as s

the same p

Place in

inches in

any potter;

you can use dish is pre

For nest stems or bi

they wish.

Provide a

in diamete

round boar athes, sc it

above the to

drink throu

much at fi

also plenty

We find

Kaffir corn staple food

more heatin

this in V-s

water before

You can e

a short time

nests, and

the nest. T

NE

If you h

What The need o ower of the in his relati was emphasis torial in thi general subje-month's meet Growers Ass

plenty of c

bathing purp

ceived at this CO-OPER The sugges Co-operation a ing.—T. L. Ki EASTERN GRO The recent phasize for a be worked out best developm ure cannot co operation a

general sensi

ast have yet

poultry.

The Squab Industry.

Squab raising, when properly managed, will pay a large profit on the amount of

A room 12x15 feet will accommodate twenty hens that should pay about \$1 a year ach clear. The same space will accommodate one hundred pigeons, or fifty pairs, that will pay a profit of \$2 a pair if properly managed. Note the difference. Certainly a very rich industry.

BREEDING STOCK.

The selection of stock for breeding is a very important matter. If you wish to commence right do not get anything but thoroughbred Homer pigeons that will breed large, fat squabs that command good prices, and will pay you for your labor and money invested. You require birds that are good nurses and so prolific that the hen will lay a second pair of eggs before the first pair of young are out of the nest. Squabs hatch in seventeen days and in about one month are ready for the market. Do not start with common pigeons, as the result will be that you will get small, poor squabs, and few of

When we first commenced squab raising we placed fifty pairs of good Homer breeders in a pen 12x15, and in one month from that time they had hatched out eighty nice squabs that four weeks later we could have sold for \$3.50 per dozen, at least.

It costs about sixty cents to feed a pair of good breeders a year, and they will hatch out from seven to ten pairs of squabs a year. We have demonstrated the fact that there is a profit of \$2 a pr ir per year in good healthy breeders.

BREEDING HOUSE.

The first thing to do in starting to raise squabs is to provide a suitable house. Any loft, shed or barn gable will do, if it is light and dry with southern exposure, as it will be warmer in winter. Two and one-half feet floor space is about right for a pair of breeders. A room 12x15 feet and seven feet high (so you can catch them at any time) will accommodate fifty pairs of breeders. This will make an ideal pen.

For perches nail some 1x2 inch strips overhead along the beams, also short perches, where there is room, about three

or four feet from the floor. If you have fifteen or twenty feet of land outside of the house, in front, make a flight of 1½ inch wire netting of such size as you wish, the larger the better, about 12x20 feet would do, place a bottom board one foot wide around the enclosure, and nail some 1x2 inch strips across the flight for perches. Provide a board about ten inches wide on the front of the house outside at the opening for them to light on and sun themselves. NESTS, BOXES, MATERIALS.

The simplest as well as the cheapest nest boxes are the common egg crates, with a middle partition, which can be obtained at almost any market or grocery store at a cost of about five cents each. Set them on their side around the room as you wish, and be sure to have them about twelve or fifteen inches from the floor. You can get fifty of these boxes in a room 12x12 feet. Each pair of birds will need one of these boxes, as squabs may be in one nest, and the same pair of birds will have eggs in the

Place in these boxes an earthen dish 8 inches in diameter at the top and three inches deep. You can purchase them at any pottery for about seven cents each, or you can use a box six by eight inches. The dish is preferable, as it is easier to clean.

For nesting material use small tobacco put in a box of straw, so they can have all

Give them fine table salt in boxes, not too much at first, and plenty of clean water,

We find that good, clean, red wheat, Kaffir corn and cracked corn are good staple foods the year round. Use rather more corn in winter than summer as it is more heating than the other foods. Feed this in V-shaped troughs, slatted so the birds cannot scatter the grain on the floor.

bird in one of the nest boxes for a few days with a wire partition between them, then let them go together and they will usually

Regarding disease, we do not think it pays to bother with sick pigeons. If their houses and nests are kept clean and they have wholesome food, water and pure air

and a better understanding between ship-per and seller. There is much to be said on both sides of the question.—Prof. W. M Munson, Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

THE SMALL SHIPPER SUFFERS. You are doubtless entirely right in your views that the small shipper often suffers in the sale of his products. Of course, with a co-operative organization having a large amount of products to market, I can readily see that it might prove eminently desirable to maintain a man in the market to look after it, although in that case it would seem to me that he might do at least a great deal of the marketing directly instead of merely watching the marketing through the commission houses.—Fred W. Card, Horticultural Department, Kingston, R. I.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

Unsatisfactory experience with commission trade was the great factor in the development of our fruit business to that point whereby I could attract the dealers to me instead of having to go to them. Again it was one of the determining factors in my pushing Franklin-Hampshire Fruit Growers Association forward to a successful organization, for in union, in any cause, there is always strength. My policy for the present will be to encourage the fruit growers of our section to produce just as good s quality of fruit as is possible, to handle the same carefully and pack honestly; then if these methods do not produce satisfactory results, it will be in order to evolve some plan whereby the growers may bave a part in the selling end. I think the greatest aid such a paper as yours, or any other of like kind, could give the cause of fruit growers, would be to strenuously advocate that all fruit growers should ally themselves with some such association like the above. The united prestige of a large body of growers would have a very excellent effect upon the doings of most of the dealers in large cities. I think the organization known as the National League of Commission Merchants is a step towards meeting us growers half way. A copy of their preamble I herewith enclose to you, and which I must say impresses me very favorably. Co-operative buying is entirely feasible, and I have wholesale prices on spraying outfits which I shall submit to our members at our next meeting.—E. Cyrus Miller, President Franklin-Hampshire Fruit Growers Association, Haydenville, Mass.

Poutb's Department.

A BUSY DAY. My papa has a little sign, Printed in black and gray; It's only just a single li "This Is My Busy Day!"

And sometimes when I creep to look, He's writing with a pen; Or quietly reading in a book— He calls that busy then!

Why, when I'm busy I just race Downstairs; then, like as not, I fly back to the other place For something I forgot!

Then I slide down the banisters, And from the porch I spring (Perhaps I tumble in the burs) Then go and take a swing. And then I race Jack Smith to town

Or climb the garden wall; And though I'm sure to tumble down. Nobody minds a fall. But if I sat still on a chair, It wouldn't be my way

To say, with such important air:
"This Is My Busy Day!"
Carolyn Wells, in St. Nicholas.

The Oregon Beaver This animal is nearly extinct. It is nearly as stems or broken oat straw. It is better to rare now in nature as it is on the Oregon coinscalled beaver money—of the early time. All early explorers and settlers of the Oregon coun-WATER, FEED AND SALT.

Provide a galvanized pan twelve inches in diameter and 3½ inches deep, with a round board top slatted on the sides with lathes, so it will stand about three inches | flora of the country, knows where there is now above the top edge of the pan and they will drink through the openings.

Significant through the openings. There was scarcely a more favorite haunt of the beaver than the streams of the Oregon also plenty of grit and oyster shells in country. It was the beaver, chiefly, that led the boxes.

We find that good, clean, red wheat, expedition of Lewis and Clark, the American expedition of Lewis and Clark, the American Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company pushed into the vast Western territory. Furs and peltries were the main objects of their enterprise. Chief of the valuable fur-bearing animals was the beaver. His haunts were the rivers and lakes bordered by woodland. A large part of North America was his habitat. Canada, the way Missian and Missouri vectors. birds cannot scatter the grain on the floor.

Keep everything clean and have plenty of water before them all the time.

SEX AND DISEASE.

You can easily tell the sex of a bird after a short time. They will commence to build nests, and the male will drive the hen to the nest. The male or cook bird is larger than the hen and does all the chasing.

To mate any pair desired, confine each bird in one of the nest boxes for a few days

Western, at the time of the discovery and till long afterwards.

The demand for the fur of the beaver—strange as it may new seem—was one of the factors that combined to break the way into the great wilderness of the West; and in its result of primary exploration, that led up to settlement, it was the most important one. It led the trapper and trader from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi

have wholesome food, water and pure air you should not have any sick birds and will not be troubled with lice.

Cleanliness is a good prevention to discuss anywhere. Do not forget to give them plenty of clean water for drinking and bathing purposes.—E. S. Schmid, Washington, D. C.

Dorticultural.

What Shippers Most Need.

The need of some sort of an offset to the power of the commission dealer, especially in his relations with the small shippers, was emphasized at detail in a recent editorial in this paper. A number of communications have been received, and the general subject will be considered at this capacitations.

The need of some sort of an offset to the power of the commission dealer, especially where they were not bordered by an abundance of cottonwood, willow, yellow birch and other favorite wood food, the beaver was absent. Where brooks and creeks were small, with proper wood growths, the beavers were abundant, as well as in the natural lakes and quiet reaches of the larger streams.

The need of some sort of an offset to the power of the commission dealer, especially in his relations with the small shippers, was emphasized at detail in a recent editorial in this paper. A number of communications have been received, and the general subject with the general subject with the general subject with the search of the mississippi to the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the Western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the western Ocean.

Swift streams, flowing through rocky canyons the beaver avoided—unless here, and th only a few nesting places left of this handsome and majestic bird in this State, and still more notable for the fact that this is the only rookery net located in inaccessible swamps, almost impossible to penetrate, especially for women bird students. annually for twenty years past.

The nests are huge, rude affairs, built of stick and twigs of about the same size, loosely placed together and forming a sort of lattice work on which the eggs are laid.

They use the same nest every year, simply adding more sticks. The eggs number from three to four, a read a blink great color, a little larger. adding more stocks. In e eggs unmore from three to four, are of a bluish green color, a little larger than hen's eggs.

If possible, sycamore trees are always selected for nesting because the color of the bark harmonizes perfectly with the plumage of the bird and affords what ornithologists term "protective coloration."

was emphasized at detail in a roomit editorial in this paper. A number of communications have been received, and the received at this paper. A number of the spreas the contract of the professor of the spreas the contract of the professor of the spreas the professor details. The purpose of the beaver in building his damper of the opinious which expreas the special sentiments, all of the letters received at this office laxing view a imilar to some of those expressed below:

OO-DERATION 15 ON THE WAT.

The suggestion is O, K. for a starter, co-operation and personal scale are commission. The suggestion is O, K. for a starter, co-operation and personal scale are commission. The received of the beat of the professor in the professor



THE PIGEON YARD.

them, which the whites so quickly developed. One reason was, doubtless, that the Indians lacked the incentive of profit; for till the whites

came the furs had little or no value.

But the beaver is now almost unknown. In the Oregon country he is practically extinct. He can live no life but that of nature, undisturbed by man. For man's desire to kill, and his eager ness for profit, exerted upon a timid and not very prolific race of animals, has virtually destroyed it. Yet there are persons still living in Portland who have seen dwellings of the beaver within short distances all around the present city, if not within or upon the very site of it.ortland Oregonian.

One of Nature's Tools.

Growing by the wayside you will often see that stately, spiny looking plant, the teazel, but I wonder how many know that it has helped to finish many a piece of cloth they wear. We are apt to think of a tool as something of

man's make, yet here is one of nature's own, and nothing has ever been manufactured to success fully take its place. For ages the teazel has



SOUABS IN NEST.

een used for fulling cloth, that is, raising the "nap," and the manufacturers refer to "nap goods" thus treated as "gigged."

When ripe the dried spike heads are gathered, packed carefully inibundles, and shipped in all directions to factories. The variety mostly used have the extreme end of spikes booked or curved backward. This is called fullers' teazel. These heads form a sort of brush, and are attached to wheal or calleder, which rawlyes against the wheel or cylinder, which revolves against the surface of the cloth, and these curved spikes catch part of the threads, and pull them up, making a fuzzy nap. This is trimmed down and leaves that soft, velvety finish to the cloth. The spikes have strength enough and elasticity, but when they come in contact with a rough place in the cloth they break, and so avoid tearing the material. Try as they may, no one has ever been able to invent a tool possessing all of these qualities, so the teazel stands unrivaled for that use. The plant as we see it growing wild looks, perhaps, at first glance somewhat like a thistle, but it really has a dig-

nity and character all its own. The heads in flower are covered with a fluffy down, lavender or white, and as the blossoms drop and the spikes appear, until a little later it fairly bristles. The leaves, pointed and spiked, shooting out each side of the stem, meet at base and form a little basin in which is usually water. So we have the name of the plant from the Greek Dipascus, meaning thirsty, and many other

Dipsacus, meaning thirsty, and many other fanciful ones, such as Venus' Cup, Venus Bath, Wood or Church Brooms, Gypsy Combs, Clothler's Brush, etc.—St. Nicholas.

Heron Rookery in Michigan.

A notable nesting place of the great blue heron is ten miles west of this city on the north bank

It is notable for the reason that there are now

Herons always return to the same nesting

place. The ones at this rookery have returned annually for twenty years past.

of the Kalamazoo river.

1640 runs thus: "Those who go out of the Hous in a confused manner to forfeit 10s." Others enact that "All the members that come after eight (the House met at eight o'clock in the morning then) to pay 1s; and those who do no come the whole day to pay 5s; those who do no come to prayers to pay 1s; such members a come after nine o'clock to pay 1s to the poor, etc. Still more expensive was it for members to go out of town without permission. In 1664 a pen-alty of £10 was imposed upon every knight and of 25 upon every citizen who should make defaul in attending the House; and a penalty of £40 upon every member "as shall desert the service of the House for the space of three days together (not having had leave granted him by the House); and he shall be sent for in custody and committed to the Tower." Week-enders had a bad time in 1664.

notes and Queries.

Poison in Plants —"L. V. S.": Flowers of the jonquil, white hyacinth and snowdrop all possess a poisonous nature, the narcissus being also particularly deadly, so much, indeed, that to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs may result fatally, while the juice of the leaves is an emetic. The berries of the yew have killed many persons, and it is pretty well known nowadays that it is not safe to eat many peach pips or cherry kernels at once. The lobelias are all dangerous. Lady's slipper poisons in the same manner as does poison ivy. The bulbs seem to be the most harmful. Lilies of the valley are also as much so. There is enough epium in red popples to do mischief; and the autumn crocus, if the blossoms are chewed, causes vomiting and purging. The leaves and flowers of the cleander are deadly, and the bark of the catalpa tree is

COPPER PRODUCTION.—"S.": The world's production of copper makes steady headway every year. During 1904 the aggregate reached 6,613,125 tons, in comparison with 574,740 tons for 1900, 541,255 tons for 1902, 479,511 tons for 1900, 399,730 tons for 1897, and 324,505 for 1894—the out put has thus almost doubled in the past ten years. The United States continues to furnish

more than 50 per cent. of the world's total. HOT BATHS.—"N. J." Strasburger has made extensive experiments upon the action of water upon the circulation of the blood. One result of his experiments is that hot baths act unfavorably upon the heart. People with weak heart, or valvular disease of the heart, should take hot baths with great caution. The first effect of them is to cause the blood to desert the surface of the body, then afterwards producing a decided of the body, then afterwards producing a decided congestion of the capillary system. This constitutes a great strain upon the heart. Many people have fainted while taking a hot bath. Occasionally a fatal accident occurs. There is enough truth in all this to operate as a caution to people taking a hot bath, especially such people as are not accustomed to it. Those who have been accustomed to taking hot baths have fortified their system against the ill effects by

THE National Government spent six million dollars last year for the advancement of agriculture, and the States half as much more. There are thousands of bright minds working on problems touching the farm. It is moncy and effort well expended. The problem which most concerns them is the fertility of the soil,—how to grow the largest crops at the least cost. The Stockbridge Manures help to solve the problem, because, as experience shows, they produce large crops at small cost. They have been on the market for thirty years and farmers have learned to depend upon them. They work when they are expected to work—when the crop needs them. They are well-balanced, active manures. They carry crops through to a successful harvest without exhausting the soil, because they supply what crops require, in the nick

Mr. Lowrey, of Whigville, Ct., raised in an old pasture the past season 240 bushels of potatoes per acre, also exhibited a second prizes. He used Stockbridge exclusively.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue today. BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY 43 Chatham St., Boston

The World's Greatest and Most Beautiful Evergreen Shrubs are the

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM

or Great American Rose Bay Tree and the

KALMIAS LATIFOLIA

No lawn or estate should be without them. They are grand beyond description, and when properly arranged and planted on Lawns and Large Estates create all the beauty and grandeur displayed by them in their Native haunts in the wilds of the Majestic Allegheny

Our stock of this strikingly beautiful Evergreen shrub is the largest in America and our supply almost inexhaustible. Write to us for our descriptive circular and price list.

Shipping season will open about the first of March, at which time we will be prepared to ship by the car loads.

Write for our price list and get your order in as early as possible, as the demand for these magnificent flowering EVERGREEN SHRUBS will be greater this year than ever before. Address

THE RIVERSIDE NURSERY CO., CONFLUENCE, PENNA.

VETERINARY

Milk Fever Outfits

INSTRUMENTS

DECOMMENDED by the United States Bureau of animal Industry. Outst complete with directions, \$2.25. Dehermors, Tent Slitters, milk Tubes, Impregnators, Caponizing vention and cure of Swine Disease, Fistula, Old Sores, Mange. Write for catalogue and circulars. HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 107 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Maplewood Hackney Stud

Property of FREDERICK C. STEVENS, Attica, N. Y.

CHAMPIONS OF TWO CONTINENTS. Mature stallions in foal, young stallions and fillies of all ages for sale. Here also can be found the finest carriage horses, all of them bred, raised and trained at Maplewood. Send for new illustrated Catalogue. Address E. T. GAY, Mgr., ATTICA, N. Y.

WENONA'S GREAT STUD SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

Our third importation of 1904 arrived a few days before New Years of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance English horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, strawberry roans. We have in this lot 30 roans of the best of quality and biggest size. The three importations of 1904 number over 300 stallions. This lass importation is in fine shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pampeted horses year after year for showing and borrow the balance of our show herd. We bring out overy year a new champion, and in 1904 two new champions, one at St. Louis, the other at the Innternational. We have now 150 stallions of the wide as-a wagon sort. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big wide sound draft stallions than any stable in America or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guaranted 60 per cent breeders, insure against death by any eause if desired and give the easiest and most satisfactory terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importer today in the business and the importer that has breught more thick breeding stallions of 2000 Bs, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suft you all.

80-RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED, Either on Salary, Commission or at a Price—80 Or we will sall to small dealers and take pay when sold by them. provided good security is given

Or we will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given

ROBERT BURGESS & SON, - Wenona, Ill.

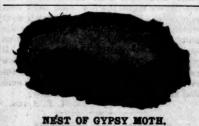
Wenous is on the Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago & Alton R. R.

LOCUST GLEN STOCK FARM.

Our standard is perfection. Our horses are our pride. We have assembled at our barns as choice a lot of PRECHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS as is possible to be obtained. They were carefully selected from strictly representative families and are ideals of their respective classes. They have the merit, size, color and quality and are for sale at reasonable terms. If you contemplate the purchasing of a stallion you cannot do better than by visiting our barns. Assistance given in organizing stock associations GEO. W. SOUERS, Warren, Buttington Co., Ind.

ATLAS REFINERY

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS LOW COLD TEST, GUARANTEED PURE. AND HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL



frequent usage. But any person who is about to take a hot bath for the first time in many weeks or months, especially if such person happens to be an invalid, the bath should be taken with ex-

RASTER DAY .- " L.": All the other movahl

EASTER DAY.—"L.": All the other movable religious feasts are regulated by the date on which Easter Sunday falls. It always comes on the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after. This year it comes on April 15; in 1907, on March 31; in 1908, April 19; in 1909, April 11; in 1910, March 27; in 1911, April 16; in 1912, April 7; in 1913, March 28; in 1914. April 12, and in 1915. April 4.

THE NEXT COMET .- " D. J.": The next im

portant comet to be expected within our range of vision will appear in 1910. It is known as Halley's comet,and its first recorded appearance

in 1914, April 12, and in 1915, April 4.

GYPSY MOTH. (Female)

Brown-tail moth is much smaller and is clear white color, except brownish tuft at

end of body.

., and lectric e that ferred. ing or price, lass. 2. 110,

Ctc.,

h freight

Eastern

addition

wirl go trees so

orts and

to buy. Farms,

have all

We have

DWA.

als plants

st size

MASS.

ASS.

on the

r; Imp. lorham est An-l'Chamted ani-eluding all ages. aprice 4 . Prices d Illus-ONS

. 0

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

History repeats itself-Aaron Burr again.

The live wires were deadly lively during the March gale.

Let's all go to Labrador. Ice is to be forty cents a hundred next summer.

Charley Schwab has been ill, but he can afford to pay the doctor's bill.

Welcome, Oklahoma! May your star never dim in the American galaxy!

Advertising on the buildings on former

aristocratic Park street! "To what base uses may we come at last." Now that Princess Ena has become a Catholic it is to be supposed that she will

Theodore Roosevelt and Benjamin Ryan Tillman are no longer out. Everything is subject to the law of change.

walk Spanish with King Alfonso.

Why should there not be whiskey in the food bill at Washington? Don't you find alcohol in bread?

When Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is in Rome he does as the Romans do, and calls upon the Pope when he gets an opportunity

tray is a hard color to wear, girls, but then it is fashionable and you'd rather grow gray than not try it on for awhile.

It costs more to live now than it ever did before, but we have got to keep paying our bills until we get to the end of our journey. February went out like a lion and March

came in like its cub. This indicates that April will be spring-lamb-like in its coming. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were please

unsatisfactory. You can't buy "oleo" for butter now without knowing what it is made of. Some

people, however, think that ignorance is bliss. Boston will discourage matrimony if it requires the women employed at the City Hall to tell their exact ages. Theodore

Roosevelt to the front! We shall not have another new President for three years. In the meanwhile let us have as much fun as we can with the one we have at present.

The biggest man in the British Parlia ment is six feet seven inches in height. They apparently grow things tall in England as well as out in Kansas.

The five thousand dollar Porto Rico gift for Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will be scooped in in spite of the tardiness of its arrival. Better late than never.

Count Boni de Castellane probably likes his children because they will inherit some of the Gould millions. Farther than this he has not shown himself to be a good father

strike for dollar wheat only one stage remains, the strike of the hired man. That would seem close to the limit in "modern progress."

How is Alice getting along with the servants? We have not heard much about her lately. Really, she seems to be an old married woman now. Hope she warms Nick' slippers for him.

Many of our European steamships now are floating hotels, and when they get over that roll that produces seasickness they will be real summer resorts for the pleasare seekers who have plenty of money t have suites with bath attachments.

Those corduroy trousers of the studen in Missouri agricultural colleges may not look so classic as the traditional cap and gown, but they are a good deal more ser-viceable, and suggest the highly practical turn of mind of the present generation.

Dowie was not a good financier. It will take \$250,000 to save Zion City from going to the bad. Meanwhile, we may inquire as to the state of the prophet's pocket-book We'll wager a ducat to a beggarly dernier that it does not look as if it had been stepped upon by an elephant.

If foreign potato growers, with a crowded tatoes in our markets after paying a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel, there must b a lesson somewhere in it for the American farmers. If we can sell wheat in easy com petition we surely ought not to buy so many potatoes.

Theodore Roosevelt, for the last year at least, has not been called an accidental have given satisfaction as the immediate choice of the people for the office which he fills, it must be acknowledged, with great ability. No one, apparently, longs to give him the hook.

It is a very fortunate little fact that the did, this most ravenous of insects pests would have spread pretty thoroughly over destructive results almost beyond imag-ination, if, as at present, natural enemies failed to control the pest.

The hazing trials at the United States Naval Academy discouraged the midship men to such an extent that their recent examinations were far from satisfactory. Hazing can be abolished without making a tempest in a teapot, if the authorities in charge at our governmental educational in-stitutions look closely after their business. whole appearance of the region suggests a

Shakspere does not please John Burns, the English labor leader, because he caters to the aristocracy in his dramas. Well, one good Burns deserves another, and there is always Bobble Burns to fall back upon by the so-called common people. He had no reverence for a lord, though he did enjoy

strawberry growers, owing to the dust from the highways. The automobiles driven at full speed raised clouds of dust which settled on the adjoining fields, and the fruit growers in the locality had to take this fact into account in selecting locations for their berry crops. The dust nuisance is r ally becoming a serious nuisance in many ways along roads continually traversed by autos. Not the least part of the harm is that the dust comes from the road and must be replaced in the shape of costly material and labor. There should be a special State auto tax which should go to the local funds for support of highways.

Lo, the poor Indian has been the subject of a controversy between William Winter, the veteran diamatic critic of the New York Tribune, and William Brady, the the atrical manager, and just now Winter seems to have frezen out his opponent, even if he does work for what Brady (with somewhat stale wit) calls The Cemetery. Mr. Brady may be advertising his new play, "The Redskin," by comments before the footlights and in the press, but nevertheless Mr. Winter has buried many actors and managers, and even now is not inclined to obey the command of the old song, " Haste thee, Winter, haste away." He writes as well as he did forty years ago, and better, as the late John Brougham might say.

The only source of help for the small shipper is, no doubt, the same as that for the small buyer; namely, co-operation of ome kind. The small operator is at a disadvantage everywhere, and more so than ever, in these days of consolidations and large deals. Shall the small shipper form new society; shall he try to unite with the nearest large dealers; shall he have the help of a special market overseer or commission under State auspices? Some of these plans already work successfully in a limited way, others have not been tried. The scattered and occasional shippers seem to be wholly unprovided for. They merely send off their produce, accept their account and check, smiling or grumbling, as the case may be, and that is the end of it, with practically no appeal. Some of our correspond ents elsewhere make various suggestions and comments, and certain associations are with their honeymoon. Quite likely. It is taking up the question. Meanwhile, if any the moons that come later that usually prove of our readers have trouble about shipments we shall be glad to do what we can for

A decision of considerable interest to those who ship produce by express is that of the Texas Supreme Court, which declares illegal a contract giving a single express company exclusive control of the express business of one railroad line. The decision may not do shippers much good even in Texas, as it is well known that the express companies work in harmony, and this legal permission to compete may not be taken advantage of to any extent. In other parts of the country the tendency of late years has been toward exclusive contracts between railroads and express companies and to discourage competition. The express combination is the most exasperating of the trusts, because, while excluding the public from any real benefit of competition, it fails to return the benefit that might be derived through actual consolidation. It charges the separate rates of separate companies, heaping charge upon charge, but fails to give lower prices, which would result either from real comnetition or from consolidation. The establishment of the parcels post mail system is the kind of competition needed to bring down express rates. In that event, express companies would be forced to combine to the extent of giving through rates, or else With the Western grain farmers on a give up a good share of their business to the postal department.

A Hard Fight Coming.

Authorities seem agreed that the only safe plan for the victims of the moth invasion is to depend for the present on their own efforts in co-operation with the new

Government aid may come at last, but much ground has been lost already through delusive hopes in this direction, leading to a pause in the State work just at the time when success was in sight. If Congress finally votes money the indications are that it will not be on a very liberal scale.

The hope of success in fighting the moth by the introduction of the insect foes which check them in other countries, offers much encouragement for the future. But this means of relief is by no means a certainty, under our climate and conditions, and at best offers no help for the present. An immense amount of further damage may be done before the parasite insects and other foes of the moths become strong in numbers and get into fighting trim. Meanwhile, the moth victims must cut and scrape and burn to save their own property and comfort. with such help as they can get from the town and State. Without doubt the insects, especially the strong-winged, brown-tail tricts not yet reported. Every tree owner anywhere in eastern and central New England should look over his trees for scattered nests, the little clumps of dead leaves bound together, with the little caterpillars alive within. To clip out and burn the first nests which appear in the neighborhood may put off the struggle for one season or nore, perhaps, until the natural enemies of the moth help to keep them in check.

No person who has not seen the infested district, or, at the least, traveled through it by train, can possibly realize the condition of affairs. He will pass through miles of country with its solid ranks of infested trees extending in every direction. To apprehend the work of the gypsy moth requires a somewhat close inspection, the nest being hidden and dead trees not being conspicuous at this time of year. But the nests gypsy moth crawls but doesn't fly. If she of the brown tails are the feature of the landscape. No tree escapes; the straggling birches in the pastures, the row of valuable shade trees, the mixed growth of the forsts, as well as the orchards and fruit trees of every kind, each tree is decorated with scores, perhaps hundreds, of the queer-looking bunches of leaf material. Here and there are clumps and lines of dead trees, and wood-cutters are removing these as well as trouble and expense. Numerous gangs of men, shod with climbing irons and equipped with ladders and long-handled pruners, are whole appearance of the region suggests a hard and costly struggle against edds, and such is not far from the truth, yet it repreents chiefly the work of the least ravenous of the moths, the voracious gypsy vari-

some prospect of victory, then will be plenty soon enough to relax other efforts. Meanwhile, there is much to be done to meet the actual situation. If you discover either kind of moth caterpillers or nests on your farm, apply to the local tree warden for instructions.

Milk Supply of Great Cities.

Surely the Boston milk producers have little of which to complain as compared with those who supply the city of Greater New York. Averaging at comparison as well as possible, they get at the rate of about one-quarter of a cent more per can, net, which means \$100 to the man who ships say forty thousand quarts a year. The buyers furnish the can, the wear and tear of which is quite an item, and they will return them lean at a charge of less than one-sixteenth of a cent per quart.

The price received tor Boston milk is more even, changing at most only twice a year, compared with frequent shifting of the figures in other cities; changes with regard to which the producer has nothing to do, unless he can force an advance by uniting to withhold a part of the supply.

In Philadelphia the price arrangement is made by a set of easy going gentlemen, nt. These some of them of Quaker des dealers meet once in a while in a leisurely way, and fix a price at a figure which they think will cause just about enough milk to be shipped to supply the city's needs. If more milk arrives than was expected down goes the price at next meeting. The prolucers, about as easy going as the dealers, accept the decisions without much protest quite in contrast with the general alertness of the well-organized Boston producers.

So far as concerns transportation the average Boston and New York producers are about on equal terms, the buyers in both cities clearing quite a bonus through their "zone charges," or "station charges" for the respective cities. In Philadelphia most of the milk is shipped without icing on the cars, and is shipped directly by producers to dealers. Freight is at the rate of three to four cents per Boston can, compared with charges at the rate of about eight cents per Boston can in Boston and New York. The question suggests itself, why, if milk can be shipped to Philadelphia from short to moderate distances without ice, why such extra cost to producers in sections where the summers are shorter and cooler? Four-fifths of the Philadelphia milk pays no icing charge, the idea being that if milk is quickly cooled after milking and put on ice on arrival at the city, the journey of two hours or so by train will do it no harm.

Without doubt a great deal of Boston and New York milk could be shipped just as quickly and rapidly as that of Philadel-phia, provided the railroads and the buyers could be made to change their arrangements accordingly. Such a plan, however, would be fought by the large buyers, because it would let in the small shippers and the small buyers on equal terms with large ones, and perhaps result in the produce selling more of his product directly to the retailers and large consumers.

Right here appears the best apparent opening for the organized Boston producers. if they ever wish to try handling the milk in an experimental way. Let them arrange with their nearby producers to ship withlines where prompt transportation can be arranged, and let the buyers take the milk in charge at once on arrival. While this plan could be applied only to the nearby milk it would serve as an entering wedge and would require but little capital except that the pro that the producers must own the cans. They would also perhaps be obliged to take more than common care in drawing and cooling the milk, but no reason appears why any considerable number of nearby although quoted lower in some other marshippers may not, if they choose, bring kets. Demand for choice yeal seems to be delivery at car early in the forenoon the milk of that morning and of the night before, or better still, as is already done by a certain Philadelphia dealer, make two shipments a day, so that the night's milk goes in at once and is delivered to consumers next morning. Such milk by prope advertising might be made very popular in the city, and might sell enough higher to cover extra cost of collection. In some of these directions may, perhaps, be found the best opening for organized producers toward securing a larger share of the milk price and a more independent position in the trade.

Forced to Cut the Trees.

The gypsy and brown-tail moths have been responsible for a great deal of wood chopping this past winter in eastern Massa nsible for a great deal of wood chusetts. In some places large sections of woodland have been cut over, the wood taken away for fuel and the brush burned on the ground. Around the houses shade trees have ruthlessly laid low and wood put in the family woodpile to be burned when dry enough.

In orchards many trees that have been unprofitable have been taken out, and in a few cases, better ones, or those that would have borne good fruit if they had been manured and pruned properly, have shared in the fate of the rest, as a result of being in oad company. This is not an unmitigated evil, as many such trees had long ceased to be useful or ornamental, if they ever were either, and were mere cumberers of the soil, but we regret the few good ones that have fallen. Firewood will be cheaper next many families have a better supply of it on hand than they have had for years. It may make prices of wood higher a few years later, but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and those caterpillars are evils that must be met by severe treatme M. F. AMES.

Protecting Fruit Shipments. Since the recent editorial in these co umns on the need of protection for small shippers, a number of letters have been received on this subject, and some of them will be published soon. It seems to be generally agreed that something ought to be done to help fruit and produce shippers of all classes. As usual, when such matters are discussed, we have one or two letters showing a commission man's side of the question. One dealer writes that the midleman is a necessity, and that the bulk of the shipments need no protection. They insist on selling their goods direct to the middleman, and he has to pay the money for it before he can take the goods. It is he who sometimes needs the protection, since the shipments often fall short of the stated amount, and he has to make the los good, having already paid for the prod-uce. The amount is not sufficient to reverence for a lord, though he did enjoy the hospitality of the gentlemen of the Cale-donian Hunt in sweet Edinboro town.

At the Connecticut fruit growers meeting somebody spoke of a new difficulty for

very sure to forward the stuff. Then ether make the rebellious lad stand on a stool man asserts, practised by various shippers, especially by those who have no reputation to maintain, because they make only occa-sional shipments. For this reason the small, occasional shipper is in disfavor with many commission men. No doubt there is some truth in this side of the matter, but a system which will protect the small and occasional shipper will also in self-defence be obliged to hold the shippers to a standard of fair and honorable conduct thus helping to solve both sides of the prob

Apples and Labor Scarce. Only two carloads of apples were shipped one to St. Johnsbury, Vt., the other to Wis-consin, the retail merchants having the re-

The question of farm help seems to have adjusted itself here in favor of the men from Poland. They work in the woods in winter, and make strong, amiable and reasonably useful men on the farm.

Good hay sells at the barn readily for \$12 per ton. Fresh eggs sell at twenty cents, s fall of fifteen cents in a week. Good cow bring from \$35 to \$50 for choice. Veal calves, six to seven cents per pound. Young calves from \$2 to \$4. Dairy butter, twenty-two to twenty-five cents. Chesterfield, N. H.

How to Destroy the Moth Insects. [Account taken with several illustrations used in this issue from a new book called "Ravager of the Gypsy and Brown-tail Moths," by permis

sion of the publishers, the Medford Mercury Medford, Mass.] It is when the insects are inert in the

form of egg clusters that the best oppor-tunity is offered for hand destruction. Creosote and crude oil are deadly to eggs and caterpillars, and one swish of a brush dipped in creosote or crude oil will kill more moths in the egg state than can ever be as easily destroyed in any other stage. And in this connection it is well to state with a view to economy that Gen. Samuel

C. Lawrence, in an experience of many years, has found "that crude oil is fully as effective in the destruction of the eggs of the gypsy moths as creosote.'

At wholesale crude oil costs about ten cents per gallon, or one-fourth as much as preosote, and at retail crude oil costs fifteen cents per gallon, or from one-fifth to one tenth as much as the creosote mixture. selling at from fifty cents to \$1 per gallon, recommended by A. H. Kirkland, superin-tendent, in his official bu letin No. 1 just

The formula for the use of crude oil in the destruction of the egg clusters of the gypsy moth is one table-poonful of printers' ink to three quarts of crude oil.

Increased Shipments of Grarn.

Grain receipts at Boston during January amounted to 4.124 664 bushels: at New York, 13,047,885 bushels; at Philadelphia 7,204,791 bushels; at Baltimore, 9,432,194 bushels; at New Orleans, 8,482,075 bushels, and at San Francisco, 1,671,529 bushels, making a total at these six markets of 43,963,138 bushels, as compared with 27,686, 459 bushels received during January, 1905. All markets showed a gain with the exception of San Francisco, the increase at Baltimore being the greatest, amounting to nearly 6,000,000 bushels.

Meat Provisions Lower.

Beef failed to hold the recent advance and only best stock brings top quotations, demand being slack as is usual at the Lenten eason. Lambs are plenty and show some weakness in response to lower prices in New York and the West. Veals are in moderate supply and hold prices well here, ieriully above quoted figure, but these are very fancy in quality.

The Saunterer.

The same night he saw a man deliberately mount the back steps of a house opposite break a window and let himself in by put ting his hand through the aperture made did call for a blue-coated guardian of the law, but when that officer came on the ne it was discovered that the intrude was the man of the house, who had forgot ten his latch-key.

A man of a philosophical cast of mind met the Saunterer the other day and began praising the good points of a person reently deceased.
"Why, I thought you were his deadly

nemy," said the Saunterer. "So I was when he was living, and we were both in the fight, but now that he is

out of it I can afford to be judicial." This was a practical illustration of the Nil nisi bonum proverb.

The act drop with the Latin inscription at the Tremont Theatre is a puzzle to many who have small Latin and less Greek, but a friend who sat in front of the Saunterer. said:

"There is one word there that I can up derstand. "Which one is it?" was the natural in

quiry. "Principer," was the response, "an mighty good cigars they are, too." An esteemed correspondent sends the Saunterer the following true story: A young country fellow named Eben, on pay-ing his first visit to the city, wandered into a fashionable cafe. As he was having some difficulty in putting American names to French dishes, the waitress tried to help him by asking what kind of potatoes he

"Early Rose, same as we have at home. Eben promptly answered.

Presently a traveling man seated him-self at the same table, and when his order

was served a bottle of wine was brought in When Eben saw the bottle, he, supposing it common property, helped himself.
"Well, that's pretty cool," said the traveling man.

"So 'tis," cheerfully replied Eben, "i must have been on ice for quite a spell."

Whipping in the public schools is occur sioning a great deal of discussion, and it recalls to the Saunterer's mind two forms of punishment with which he was familiar did not always lie about him in his childhood. One was administered by an

ancient dame from a bottle.

She used a spoon instead of the rod, and poured into the mouth of the refractory pupil something that was as bitter as gall the taste of which lingered on the tongue for a long time. To remove it no water was allowed. It had to go gradually much to the

Then the "jolly old pedagogue" of long age would proceed to pinch the legs of the culprit, but it always seemed to the Saunterer that a few strokes of the ruler was preferable to this kind of penalty. There were times, however, when the big boys showed fight, and then the master had to defend himself. Moral sussion did not coun in a game of fisticuffs.

In a restaurant, the other night, a man who had apparently taken too much balm was dilating on the superior character of the people of the far West as contrasted with those of New England.

"Out there," he said, "a man is well treated, but here a dog is better cared for than a human being is in Boston." "Well, friend," said a Quaker, who sat

opposite, "you must be of the Canine breed yourself, for you appear to have been pretty well treated, judging by your

Then the laugh went round as a preco clous boy said,
" Have another drink."

To Boston Milk Producers

The time is close at hand for the semi-annual adjustment of milk prices and conditions. In order to handle this matter intelligently and secure to you the best results, it is necessary for your directors to know what your wishes are in regard to the important points at issue and just how far you are willing to go to back them up. Any thoughtful man can readily see that uniform prices and conditions must prevail all over the territory. Any departure from this will soon break up all organization, prevent the estab-lishment of any permanent plan, and inevitably lower prices to a level of those who accept for the moment a lower price, thinking thereby to gain advantage by shipping more milk, or ship-

ping as they please. This is a wrong position to take, as it does not secure to them any more money, but, on the other hand, they do not receive so much, for the very fact that they agree to take a good round cut on every can for the six months at the start-this cut might be held to certain limits if all the other territory should stand for restricting the supply to the demands of the market, but they are not willing to restrict themselves to hold up prices for the other fellow to go as you please, and the result will continues, the territory that has stood for restriction will be pulled down to the conditions of those who have lowered the price and stood for the go as you please plan, and after all have adopted it, what will be the result? Any one can answer that question. With the gates all open the milk will be rushed in, the price forced lower and lower, until the butter business will again be considered profitable.

Boston will consume just about so many can of milk per day at full price. Every can shipped in after that is hurting the producer's cause These are facts, gentlemen, and they are some-thing for you to consider very carefully just at this time. If you are working for a straigh price that will allow you to ship all your mill just as you please, and that condition is made uniform throughout the territory, you will soon force the price so low that many will have to go out of the business. On the other hand, if the rating plan is continued, and that should be made uniform throughout the territory, the con-tractors should not be allowed to go back and tractors should not be allowed to go pay more money without restrictions to secure nik to hold the producers down to lower rating

and unjust conditions.

Milk producers, this is your business; it is for you to say what shall be done. The time has come when every milk producer must choose which side he will take. Either associate himself with the company through the proper chan-nels and do his part, or stand aloof and thereby contribute to the positive injury of his own means of support by failing to lend his influence to those who are trying to secure better results It is your business to adopt the plan that is fair and that all parties concerned can work upon, and until you all join together to stand by that plan, and make it productive of the greatest good to the largest number, you can never ex pect to reach any satisfactory standard, and until you do th s, the contractors will run your ess to their own advantage regardless o yours.
We are trying to canvass much of the territory and ought not to b

tory, but this is expensive, and ought not to be necessary. Will you not, those of you who have not paid your second installment, do so at once? and will not all interes and get them to take stock. The Board of Health is taking quite an active

The washing of cans, who shall do it, etc. The Knapp plan, variations, etc.

A list of questions will be mailed to each stockolder. Kindly answer them and return at you arliest convenienc

THE REPLIES.

The following are the results obtained from the above list of questions sent to the producer with regard to price, plan of selling milk and the with regard to price, pain or sening into and the subject of clean cans returned to shippers. Ninety five out of every hundred replies favored the Knapp plan of disposing of the milk. Ninety per cent. favored the return of clean cans, one half cent per can to be allowed the contractors for the work. Eighty-five per cent. agreed on a certain price to be insisted apon for the milk. Five per cent. preferred to ship their milk just as they pleased at straight price. Of this five per cent., two per cent. would not allow the price to be cut in order to secure a straight price. The other three per cent would be willing to allow a other three per cent. would be willing to allow a one cent cut if allowed to ship all the milk they produced at a straight price. Uniformity of price and conditions of shipment should prevail throughout the milk territory if the price is to be maintained, and it will be necessary for some of the shippers to concede to the wishes of the others in order to secure united action.

Very truly, W. A. HUNTER. Clerk, B. C. M P. C.

Rhode Island College Notes.

The poultry course at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts is progress-ing nicely. Eighteen out of the twenty four members registered in the first six weeks work have remained for the second half. Messrs. D.
J. Lambert of Apponaug, R. I., I. K. Felch of
Natick, Mass., and A. F. Hunter of West Roxbury, Mass., have been engaged as special lecturers, and will deliver lectures before the class
during the last three weeks of the course.

—The Hartford County Milk Producers Society, supplying milk to the city of Hartford, Ct. has voted to increase the price of milk sold to dealers. The price now paid by the dealers is 23 cents per quart in summer and 33 cents per quartin winter. The new prices are three cents in summer and four cents in winter. Producers-living more than six miles from the city will deduct one-eighth of a cent per quart from the list prices.

The coal miners admit they are in no posi tion to force a strike, owing to the fin-condition of the union.

condition of the union.

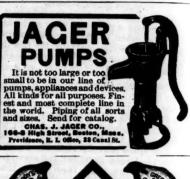
—Montreal has the largest flour mill in the British empire. It can turn out about five thousand barr-is of flour a day.

—New Jersey has about forty-five thousand farmers, yet they are only represented by one of their occupation in the legislature.

—Famine conditions in Japan are being rapidly relieved with the help received from other nations. "The cause of he famine," explains a member of the Japanese legation, "was the enormous quantity of rain which fell last season on the islands of Japan. The resulting floods ruined the rice crop and the people in many on the islands of Japan. The resulting floods rulned the rice crop and the people in many parts of the empire have died in large numbers for lack of food. An unusual snowfall has been recorded this winter, and we therefore expect a good crop of rice next year, for the water will be stored in the mountains to be ultimately used for the irrigation of the rice fields. We are hopeful that the great snowfall will be followed by a dry season."



ures indigestion. It produces a glossy coat. It will eradicate worms. Ask your grocer or grain dealer for XTRA-VIM, or send for information and valuable book on the discovery and use of molasses as applied to stock. BE SURE TO SEE THIS MOLASSES ...









Most Extensive Grower of Grape Vines

in America Intro- (CAMPBELL'S EARLY ducer JOSSELYN....- The Best Gooseberry of (FAY - The Best Currant Small Fruits. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N.Y.



The ABINGTON **STRAWBERRY**

Is a berry you want. There are two other varieties nearly as good. Send for my descriptive Catalogues of choice S. B. plants. C. S. PRATT, Reading, Mass.

Special Low Prices

On high grade Nursery Stock until April 1st unless sold sooner. All stock inspected and fumigated, and cash with order.

Lucretia Dewberry tips, \$6.00 per 1000; 5000 at \$5.75; 10,000 at \$5.50; 15,000 at \$5.00 per 1000.

Asparagus Palmetto, 1 yr., \$3.50; 2 yr., \$5.00 per 1000; 5 to 10,000 at \$3.25; 1 yr. and 2 yr., at \$4.75.

Giant Argenteuil, 1 yr., \$5.00 per 1000; 2 yr., \$7.50; 5 to 10,000 at \$4.50, and \$7.00 per 1000.

Apple trees, 5 to 7 feet, \$16.00 per 100: 4 to 5 feet, \$12.00 per 100. California Privet, 12 to 18 in.

per 1000, \$15.00; 18 to 24 in., \$20.00 per 1000; 24 to 30 in., \$30.00 per

WEST JERSEY NURSERY, BRIDGETON, N. J.

there was has starte 290. At E noticed at Welch the trade cow at 14c at 3c; 2 co sold 3 cow Fat Hogs vance, wi hogs sell at Live Police. lic; chick Tuesday-last weet. F. b. Lan vance, and

CE Ha
FO Th
M D Ho
M D Ho
M D Ho
F L Lib
F L Lib
Farmin
M D Ki
Shirley
Geo W
NEW
A
A C Fosi
At N E
Jones &
Wood &

Extras

Veal C

Calf Sk

Two be

the range are quote overload amounte steamerr Shipme ian, for I

way. On by Swift Canada c for Lond do., by S

Export C Gordon

past week display of horses ch

increase : ing. At was on sa ga ns obta 275, weig chunks at

Veal dai last week. at steady Henry sold sold 30 calv Holt, 10: N Libby, 20; D. Kilby, 10 New Har Moore, 100 Vermont Woodward F. S. Atwo J. Laker & scat ering, Stetson, 21

BI

class of cat de Nima sold to \$25; oxer cows, 2@25 old steers, tie. F. O. ? 125 fbs, at 6 calves, 120 i Libby sold i 2c; milch ec Store Pig Store Pigi Stock at 977 calves, l' 175 horses. Calves. New 50 calves. hogs, 502 cal Tuesday— during the v market this stock without

stock witho to buy and worth sold 4 fbs, at 44c; 2'. Foss sold 5 1000 fbs, at 32 of 390 fbs, at Milch Cow Wednesday is head were week, and a is quite desir \$25@35. F. I 5 at \$50 a hea cows from \$ Veal Calve: L. Libby sold sold 60 calve:

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN

AND BRIGHTON.

AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending March 14, 1906.

Shotes
and
Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals
This week... 4791 2,415 23,681 2040
One year ago 5045 7,092 22,146 2043
Horses, 440 Cattle Sheep

MASSACHUSETTS
At Watertown.
J S Henry 16
O H Forbush 40
At Brighton MAINE At Brighton Hanson 28) Thompson 22) Holt 13) Stockman 9 Farmington L S Co 27
M D Kaby

SSES ondition

ods, and

a glossy

s. Ask

XTRA-

VIII)

SSES

N.MAS

CORN

er of nes

ne Best Grape st Gooseberry Best Currant

e Free. onia, N.Y

Seeds.

Oa

KINDS.
rtulaca, 20
arigold, 13
ansy, 10
veet Peas.
uks, 10
tumia, 10
lliopsis, 8
nette.

netfe.

ve sent to
t-paid, for
x two-cent
mium and
seeds into
ve will also
on of fine
FREE

ursery, Mass.

CON

e two other d for my de-s. B. plants.

g, Mass.

rices

ery Stock

d sooner.

umigated,

\$6.00 per at \$5.50;

yr., \$3.50;

10,000 at \$4.75. yr., \$5.00 to 10,000

in., \$20.00 \$30.00 per

SERY,

I, N. J.

00. \$16.00 per r 100. to 18 in.,

PRICES ON NORTHERN CATTLE

Extras, \$5.50(\$5.75; first quality, \$5.25(\$5.50; sec Extras, \$5.50(\$65.75; first quality, \$5.35(\$6.50; second quality, \$4.75(\$6.00; third quality, \$6.00(\$6.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.00(\$6.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.50(\$2.50. Western steers, \$4.10(\$6.30. Store cattle—Farrow cows, \$15(\$925; fancy mitch cows, \$50(\$70; milch cows, \$30(\$948; yearlings, \$10(\$915; two-year-olds, \$15(\$92); three-year-olds, \$20(\$930. Sheep—Per pound, live weight, 2.50@4.00c; extra, .60@6.55c; lambs, \$5.00@7.55.

Fat Hogs—Per pound, Western, & Gejc, live weight; hotes, wholesale, —; retail, \$2.50@7.00; country-

Veal Calves-21-971c 7 b. Hides—Brighton, 10@10to 3 h; country lots, 9@9tc. Calf Skins—16@18c 3 h; dairy skins, 60@60c, Tallow-Brighton. 3@4c \$ h; country lots, 2@24c.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

Two heavy weeks of exports, and in all probability next week will be heavy also; 11@11½e, d. w. is the range, except a few very fancy at 12@12½e. Sheep are quoted at 14@14½e, d. w. The English market is overloaded with cattle, Shipments of the week amounted to 3135 cattle, the bulk Western. Five steamers handled the cattle.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Kingstonian, for Liverpool, 297 cattle by Swift & Co.; 296 do., by Morris Beef Company; 100 do., by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Mongolian, for Glasgow, 125 cattle by Swift & Co.; 71 Canada cattle by W. Laveck; 54 Canada cattle by W. H. Dean. On steamer Cambrian, for London, 250 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 290 do., by Swift & Co.; 100 do., by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Sachem, for Liverpool, 893 cattle by British Export Company; 625 States and 71 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides. On steamer Ottoman, for Liverpool, 335 cattle by Swift & Co.; 356 do., by Morris Beef Company.

HORSE MARKET.

The horse market has been in a fair way during the past week. The buying was not active, still quite a display of trade was noticed, and many valuable horses changed hands. Arrivals will soon begin to increase and the outlook for spring is quite promising. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable a good line was onsale for drive and draft, and some good barga ns obtained at prices within the range of \$125@

275, weighing from 1200@1700 lbs; nice, well built chunks at \$200@250. At S. H. Harris' Sons' sale stable there was a little more business. The spring trade chunks at \$200@200. At S. H. Harris' Sons' sale stable there was a little more business. The spring trade has started in. All descriptions on sale from \$120@290. At E. Russell Company's some good sales were noticed in pairs and single as required, \$100@478. At Welch & Hall's was a fair week's business and the trade is improving for light horses and for heavy business horses. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable was sold I carload of Western stock from \$125@275.

Tuesday at Watertown—Beef cattle rule steady in price. Quite a number of cows, helfers and steers were on the market, but butchers seemed ready to take the cattle and pay all they were worth, a new

Tuesday—Receipts of sheep and lambs larger than last week. The market for heep is higher by 1@10 7 10. Lambs show from 350 7 100 70 to \$1.00 advance, and stronger on lower grades. The range on sheep is \$2.00@0.30. Yearlings, \$5(@6.35. Lambs, \$5.50 87.50. J. S. Henry had 10 spring lambs at market of \$1.20 a head ket at \$12 a head.

ket at \$12 a head.

Veal Calves—The market comes within range of lastweek. Anything choice is snapped up quickly at steady prices. For mixed lots, 64,665c, J. S. Henry sold 69 calves, 140 hs, at 612. N. H. Woodward sold 30 calves, 105 hs, at 61c. Anything select, 7,671c,

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

Maine—C. E. Hanson, 40; F. O. Thompson, 75; M. D.
Holt, 10; M. D. Stockman, 15; F. L. Libby, 25; E. L.
Libby, 20; Farmington Live Stock Company, 115; A.
D. Kilby, 10; Stanley, 5; George Weston, 10.
New Hampshire—Jones & Moulton, 104; Wood &
Moore, 100; Holbrook, Wallace & Nims, 125.
Vermont—Fred Savage, 110; E. G. Piper, 142; N. H.
Woodward, 30; A. P. Needham, 50; W. A. Ricker, 326;
F. S. Atwood, 70; J. S. Henry, 30.
Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 130; O. H. Forbush, 8;
J. Laker & Co., 40; H. A. Gilmore, 50; R. Conners, 40;
scat ering, 175; George Cheney, 20; J. Byrne, 16; L.
Stetson, 21; D. Simon, 15; A. M. Baggs, 25; J. D.
Neylon, 30; J. O'Brien, 30.
New York—G. N. Smith, 100.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Late arrivals and sales at Brighton on Wednesday Cattle for the private trade are active, but the bette Cattle for the private trade are active, but the better class of cattle are in moderate demand. There is a fair movement in milch cows. Veal calves are easier, and hogs are off ic \$\frac{12}{2}\$ D. Holbrook, Wallace & Nims sold 10 fancy milch cows at \$60: 3 at \$54, down to \$25. oxen at \$4\overline{0}{2}\o

Store Pigs—None at market.

Stock at yards: 1948 cattle, 44 sheep, 24,733 hogs, 917 calves, 175 horses. Western, 1395 cattle, 24 560 hogs, 175 horses. Maine, 195 cattle, 24 sheep, 129 hogs, 235 calves. New Hampshire, 12 cattle. Vermont, 20 cattle, 50 calves. Massachaests, 263 cattle, 10 sheep, 124 hogs, 502 calves. New York, 17 cattle, 106 calves.

Tuesday—1963 head of cattle entered the yards during the week for home and export trade. The market this morning was such as to dispose of the stock without much hesitation. Butchers were ready to buy and pay rather liberal prices. J. W. Elisworth sold 4 ozen, of 6720 hs, at 59; 2 cattle, 07 390 hs, at 4c; 2 cows, at 3c; 4 bologna cows, \$1.78. A. C. Foss sold 5 cattle, 5000 hs, 30. A. Wheeler, 1 cow, 1690 hs, at 26; 2 of 810 hs, at 2c; 1 of 930 hs, at 2c.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKETS.

BEANS—N. Y. and Vt., pea, choice, H. P., \$1.80@ 1.65; pea, screened, \$1.45@1.59; de: seconds,\$1.40@1.59; Cal. white, \$2.30; mediums, choice, hand-picked,\$2.00; do. screened, \$1.50@1.75; yellow eyes, choice, H. P., \$1.63; do. seconds, \$1.46@1.55; red kidney, \$2.40@2.70. E468—(Boston Fruit & Produce exchange official quotations): Nearby and Eastern fancy, \$\mathbf{9}\$ dos., 20@41c; Maine, Vermont and N. H., extra, 18c; Eastern, Vt., New Hampshire and York State, fair to good, 35@17c; Western, fancy, fresh, 14@16c; Western, fair to good, 14@16c; refrigerator eggs, 104@18c.

104@13c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, King, \$2 bbl., \$4.00@6.00;
Baldwin,No. 1, \$2 bbl., \$4.00@6.00;
Baldwin,No. 1, \$2 bbl., \$4.00@6.00;
G2.50; Greening, \$3.50@4.00; Spy, \$4.00@6.00; Russet, \$3.50@4.5; Ben Davis \$3@4.00; cranberries, Cape Cod, choice, \$3 crate, \$4.00@6.00; do. do. \$2 bbl., \$30.00@6.00; do. do. \$4 bbl., \$4 b

sold I cow, of 1170 hs, at 4c; 3 cows, 2760 hs, at 3c; 1 cow at 4c; 1 bull, of 1600 hs, at 3c; 2 cows, of 2530 hs, at 3c; 2 cows, 2g; 3 bologna cows, \$1.90. A. M. Bags sold 3 cows, 2760 hs, at 3c. 2 cows, 2760 hs, 27

Beef, choice, 74@6c; light, choice, 74@7c; heavy good, 5@6c; good, 5@6c; hindquarters, choice, 10@ 10c; common to good, 5@9c; iforequarters, choice, 10@ 10c; common to good, 5@6c; cow beef, country dressed, 2@4c; mutton, extra, 9@9jc; common to good, 6@6c; yearlings, good to choice Western, 5@6c; do. Eastern, 5@6c; veals, choice, Eastern, 10@01c; do. fair to good, 9@10c; common, 7@6c; apring lambe, choice, Eastern, \$\overline{B}\overl

common to good. \$\frac{\text{P}}\$. \$\lightarrow{\text{Square}}\$ \text{ common to sholes, \$\text{P}}\$ b. \$\lightarrow{\text{Square}}\$ \text{ common to sholes, \$\text{P}}\$ b. \$\lightarrow{\text{Square}}\$ \text{ common to sholes, \$\text{P}}\$ b. \$\lightarrow{\text{Square}}\$ \text{ common to sholes, \$\text{Square}}\$ \text{ common to sholes, \$\text{ common t

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

The DAIRY MARKETS.

The DAIRY MARKETS.

To 1900 hs, at 26; 2 of 1910 hs, at 26; 2 of 380 hs, at 26; 1 of 380 hs, at 280 hs, at 2

1. in., \$47.06@49.00; oak, quar., 1 in., \$75.00
@60.00; do. white, plain, 1 in., \$83.06@45.00; bl., laje.
chestnut culled,\$22.00@34.00; elm,\$35.00@45.00; birch, red,\$25.00@54.00; ell,\$35.00@54.00; ell,\$35.00; ell,\$35.00; ell,\$35.00@54.00; ell,\$35.00; e

50(\$650.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES—Pure dry lead, \$ b, 5(\$\delta\$) in the second of the seco

Chicago, Ill., March 13. Butter market firm at 26jo. Receipts, 5001 packages. Eggs, 15c. Receipts, 13,500 packages.

Elgin, Ill., March 13. Official butter firm at 27c. St. Albans, Vt., March 13. General dairy price, Mc; election, 25c; fair to good, 20@23c. Montreal, March 13. Cheese dull, for all sorts at

Philadelphia, March 13. Butter steady; extra West

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOBACCO MARKET, According to A. D. Shamel's report upon tests at the experiment station at Connecticut the best way to sprout the seed is to incorporate the seed with moist rotted apple tree fibre. After the seed has sprouted, mix with sand to be sown, after adding a

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, King, \$2.50.0, \$4.00.0, \$1.50.0, \$2.00.0, \$2.50.0, \$2. that are in use by several of the large growers. There is not that haphasard risk that will be run by the late cutters. The cost for an early start is not heavy and the surety is good. The sale of the crop is assured over and above the late cutting. Early tobacco means early sales and with very little trouble. If a man is going to raise a crop, why not skip some of the chances. Nor do I believe that dry seed will produce better tobacco than will sprouted seed on land of the same fertility as is claimed by the writer of the article, mentioned at the beginning. Sprouted seed can be sown as early as the dry seed, and it stands to reason that there is no loss of time waiting for the seed to germinate, for that act of the seed has been begun, and the plants will be plainly seen on the seedbed before the dry seed can germinate. If dry seed is to be sown and the seedbed covered with white blirch brush, then I; have no argument to make. Such sowings may answer for late stocking over plants. But I pity the fate of such seed. Better burn it and trust to buying good plants of your neighbors.

No. 1 and \$ blood, 39@46c; \$ blood and \$ blood, 39@440; delaine,unwashed.32@46c. Combing wool, \$@\$ blood, 30e. Scoured wool.—Texas and California. 44@73c; Oregon, bl@73c; Territory, \$2@73c; pulled, extra. 72@74c; fine A super, 64@68c; A super, 64@43c; B super, 52@68c; C super, 42@44c; Canadian combing, 33@34c. American mohair, \$1/@92c; Nolls, @rst, 15@21c.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Boston, March it. Flour, spring patents, \$4.25@4.65; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$3.73@4.75; winter wheat patents, \$4.30@6.00; ryeflour, \$3.15@4.15; Graham flour, \$1.35@4.30; oatmeal, ground, \$4.35@6.15; for rolled, \$4.40@4.5; corn, No.3, yellow, \$16@43@; No.2, yellow, \$5@52@; oats, No.1, clipped white, \$8@3@; oats, No. 2, clipped spot, \$7@; corn meal, bag, \$7(@98; spring bran, \$20@30.46; for prompt shipment; winter \$91.75@22.00: middlings, \$20.50@23.50, as to quality; red dog,\$22.20@3.50; mixed feed, \$21.75@22.50; cottonseed meal, \$30.50@31.00; tinseed, \$30.90@21.00.

New York, March 14. Wheat, No. 2, red, \$3@c;

New York, March 14. Wheat, No. 2, red, 8340; No. 1, Northern, 8420; cats, mixed, 28 to 22 hs, 3444443; clipped white, 28 to 40 hs, 34460; natural white, 30 to 33 hs, 344686; corn, No. 2, yellow, 440; No. 2, white, 4830. No. 2, white, esc.

Uhicago, starch 13, Wheat, No. 2, red, 774@792c; coats,
No. 2, 23c; No. 3, white, new, 292@012c; rye, No. 2,660;
barley, malting, 40@66c; do. feeding, 37(#372c;
corn. No. 2, yellow, 412c.

—The hearing before the committee on Public Health for legislation to prohibit the sale of undrawn poultry in Massachusetts came to a sudden ending when Representative George A. Birch of Milford addressed the committee and suggested that he was ready and willing to have the matter given into the hands of the State Board of Health, and, if the remonstrants were agreeable, to have the bili referred to the next General Court. This was heartily agreed to by George F. Mead, representing the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. As a result the hearing was closed and the matter taken under advisement by the committee.

-Milk dealers were summoned into the Boston Municipal Court March 6, on charges of selling milk not up to the standard required by law. In all there were twenty-four fined, more than have been before the court at one time in several years, besides which one man paid for an illegal sale of renovated butter. The samples of milk on which they were found cultive have been before the court at one time in several years, besides which one man paid for an illegal sale of renovated butter. The samples of milk on which they were found cultive have been considered in the court of milk on which they were found guilty have been collected by the agents of Milk Inspector Jordan since the middle of January.

since the middle of January.

—At its regular meeting March 8, Wellesley (Mass.) Grange was entertained by Mr. Fletcher Osgood of Chelsea with an interesting and instructive lecture on birds and insects and their relation to foliage. The lecturer showed the great value of our domestic birds in checking the ravages of our insect pests, and urged that every effort be used to protect them. The English sparrow he considered a nuisance, and urged its destruction. A spelling match closed the exerdestruction. A spelling match closed the exer-

cises of the evening.

— Europe takes two-thirds of the exports of
the United States and supplies practically onehalf of the imports.



AMES BROTHE IS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

ANGORA

Superb Edition, Beautifully Illustra Telling How to Select, Breed, Train and Mauage Them.

Only book of its kind. Contains most important hapters on The Origin, How to Train, Care for Pleasure and Breeding, Proper Food, Breeding and Mating, Exhibition and Transportation, The Bench, washing and Grooming, Diseases, The Correct Type, Jifferent Colors, besides interesting stories of how they eat, drink, play and sleep; in fact, everything

Washing and Grooming, Disears, The Correct Type, Different Colors, besides interesting stories of how they eat, drink, play and sleep; in fact, everything about them. Over thirty-five half-tone flustrations from life. "My Cat Tom," "A Cat Letter," "Rate," "A Forgotten Frisoner." Her Wants Supplied, "Story," "The Subway Cat," "A Hospital Cat," are all interesting tales. The volume, aside from being as excellent treatise on the cat, forms a delightful gift book. Edited by Robert Kent James.

"No author could be more justified in speaking on in selected topic, as one having authority, than is lam. James in appearing as an expositor of the Angara, for thousands of beautiful specimens of these lovely creatures ove not only their existence, out their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge of this well-known breeder. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and general care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to any owner of one of the valuable and beautiful animal. — One of the valuable and beautiful animal of the one of the valuable and beautiful animal. — One of the valuable

cats will be glad to read."—George T. Angeli, in Our Dumb Arimals, Boston.

"It is a useful volume, both for the owners of the Angora and other cats. It is tastefully bound and fully illustrated."—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago.

"Volume of highest authority, exceedingly entertaining, full of facts, beautifully illustrated."—American Custrator, Boston, Mass.

Frice, postpaid, B.2.5. For sale by booksellers of sent direct.

JAMES BROTHERS, Publishers,

200 Washington Street, Boston. Mass.



40 BULBS, 25 Cents. For in or out of doors growing Glovinia, Begonia, Iris, Seilia, Tuberoses, Jonquils, Daffoulis, Oxalis, Freesia, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Japan Lily, Snowdrops, Narcissus, Allium, Chionodora, Paconia. For \$5e... style of the collection of the collection of flower seeds, 250 varieties. FREE Collection of flower seeds, 250 varieties. FREE Collection of flower seeds, 250 varieties, FREE CONTROLLED ON THE C

FARMERS' WANTS

WANTED—At Plummer Farm School, Salem, Mass., a young single man to work on the farm and assist in the management of the boys. One who has been brought up on a farm and knows how to milk and do general farm work. To the right person a permanent position will be given.

GGS-Nelson's famous egg-producing strain of Brown Leghorns. \$1.00 per setting; hatch guar-anteed. NELSON's, Grove City, Pa.

DURE Canada Hardwood Ashes. The best, cheapest and most lasting fertilizer in the world. Write for prices and information to JOHN JOYNT, Lucknow, Ont. Canada. References, Moison's Bank, Lucknow, and Bradstreet's Agency.

CANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES-Try this fer tilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterboro, Canada

WEDDING announcements and invitations, correct style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 85 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

DERKSHIRES—Combination's Best 63881—First in D class and champion at 1963 International Live Stock Exposition—four yearlings and four spring boars for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND Woodside Farm, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED-By young man of good habits, work with horse breeder; careful and handy, Address H. MUIRHEAD, R. 10, Saginaw, Mich.

OSE Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels—81.23 single bird, #1 each for two or more Every premium on young stock at the three largest state shows. A few prize winners and fanny breeders at reasonable prices. SORUGGS POULTRY FARM, Box 30, Mitchellville, is

IGHT Brahma Cockerels—Farm raised utility birds. First pen at Polo 1891. Send for leaflet E. L. STULL, Route 1, Polo, Ill.

OR Sale—Toulouse and Emden geese, Mammoth Pekin and Muscovy ducks at a reduced price for the next 30 days; also Barred and Buff P. Rock cockerels, Light Brahma, Black Langshan, Buff Wyandotte and S. C. B. Leghorn. 12 Shetland pony stallons with show records for sale, GEO. A. HEYL, Washington, Ill.

OR Sale—From prize-winning stock, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks, M. B. turkey toms and W. P. Rocks; also some choice Poland-China s.ws, bred. They are out of 1986 State Fair winners. Write for prices. W. J. BERND, New Richmond, Wis.

OR SALE OHEAP.—A Young Black Percheron Stallion—Weight, 1,400; large bone, good action and style. G. M. SCHOOLEY, Farmington, Ia.

OOSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—My specialty for 14 years. Eggs, 18, \$1; 50, \$2.50: 100, \$4. ELLA THARP, Mt. Sterling, Ia.

OR SALE—Two recorded English Shire stalling.
On account of other business arrangements, I
will sell these borses worth the money. Pedigrees
on application. Will show coits by each. Both heavy
draft breeders, Fred Galliers, Albin, Ia.



Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

20 Aberdeen Angus Bulls; write for pedigree and prices. MYER & SON, Bridgeville, Dei.

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART MENT, 124 W. 14th street, New York City.

WANTED—A buyer for 20 registered female Short-horns and 2 bulls. All good ones. MAY GOFF, North Middletown, Bourdon Co., Ky.

AMMOTH Blue Barred Rocks still in the lead.

At E. I. F. show in 1904 I won \$80 in cash and specials, including American B. P. R. Club cup for best cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, gold special for heaviest birds in show. In 1905 I won every list prize competed for. Customers in almost every State report winnings on stock bought of me. Cockerels for sale from prize matings, large and fancy, \$3 to \$10 each. MRS. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

BARRED Plymouth Bock Eggs for hatching, Ring-lett & Bradley strains. My chickens are large, bug boned, well barred. Eggs 14, 21, 25, 37, 82,50; 100, 30; 20 years a breeder. JAMES M. RAMSEY, Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Ill.

COR SALE—Recorded Percheron stallion, iron gray, foaled Sept. 15, 1992; weight 1999 pounds. Also Shorthorn bulls. A. S. HAWKES, Waseca, Minn.



KUTTER Following are some of the kinds of tools made under the Keen Kutter Brand: Axes, Adzes, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saws, Tool Cabinets, Scythes, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Brush Hooks, orn Knives, Trowels, Pruning Shears, Tinners' Snips, Scissors, Eye-ces, Shears, Hair Chroers, Horse Shears, Razors, etc., and knives of If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools write us and learn where to get them. Send for Tool Booklet. SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY,

St. Louis, U. S. A. 296 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY TO THE HONORABLE THE JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX:

RESPECTFULLY represents WILLIAM A.

Braddhaw of Wayland, in said County, and ANNIE A. BRADSHAW, his wife, that they are of the age of twenty one years or upwards, and are desirous of adopting Elmer M. Creighton of Framingham, in said County, a child of Beverly M. Creighton of said Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, and Katle A. Creighton, his wife, which said child was born in said Framingham on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1901; that the said Elmer M. Creighton has no relation who is willing to adopt him, and that the adoption prayed for is at the request of Gertrude A. Clark, who is nominated in the will of said Beverly M. Creighton as guardian of said Elmer, and who now declines to assume the trust. And that both parents of said Elmer M. Creighton are deceased.

Wherefore, they pray for leave to adopt said child, and that his name may be changed to that of ELMER MILLIGE CREIGHTON BRAD—SHAW.

Dated this twentieth day of November. A. D. 1905.

SHAW.
Dated this twentieth day of November. A. D. 1905.
WILLIAM A. BRADSHAW.
ANNIE A. BRADSHAW.
The undersigned, being the person nominated in the will of said Beverly M. Creighton, guardian of said child, hereby consents to the adoption, as above prayed for.
GERTRUDE A. CLARK.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLES EX. 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

On the foregoing petition it is ordered that the petitioners uotify all persons interested in said Elmer M. Creighton to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the third day of April, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, by serving them with a copy of said petition and this order seven days before said Court, or if they be not found within this Commonwealth, by publishing the same, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

On the petition of STELLA L. BERNIER of Malden, in said County, praying that her name may be changed to that of STELLA LILLIAN HADLEY, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefore is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made:

satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made:

IT IS DECREED that her name be changed, as prayed for, to that of STELLA LILLIAN HADLE Y, which name she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be her legal name, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

GEO. F. LAWTON, Judge of Probate Court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ELIZA-BETH STILLMAM ROGERS, late of Wes-

persons interested in the estate of ELIZA-BETH STILLMAM ROGERS, late of Weston, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Charles F. Russell, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. At a Probate Court holden in Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and

DERKSHIRES—Herd boars: Lord Mayor 73484, D Longfellow's Fremier 7383, two bred gilts, two open wills, forty choice fall pist. Prices low. Send for new catalogue. G. LETTERLE & SON, Harrods Creek, Ky.

DERKSHIRE boars for spring service, 515 to 520 each; pairs not akin. Scotch Collie male pups from registered working stock, 56 each. C. H. C. ANDERSON & Co., R. 4, Carlinville, Ili.

CHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls. Well bred and well fed and priced so any good farmer can afford one. Send for bull catalogue.

W. DUNLAP & SON, Williamsport, O.

HEALTHY, choice, pure Barred Plymouth Rocks, and which shall be his legal name, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing coops used. Order early. MRS. W. R. THOMAS. Anglewood Farm, Route 2, Moweaqua, Ill.

POSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—My specialty, for 14 years. Eggs. 15, 51; 56, 5250: 100, 54. ELLA

otice has been given. GEO. F. LAWTON, Judge of Probate Court.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, Ss.

At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-shirl day of January, in the year of our Losd one thousand nine hundred and six.

On the petition of MARION FRANCES CORBETT of Malden, in said County, by Almeda F. Cree, their next friend, praying that their names may be changed to those of MARION FRANCES CREE and RUTH ABHLEY CREE, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear, and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public Interest, and being satisfactory to the Court and no objection being made:

It is decreased that their names be changed, respectively, as prayed for, to those of MARION FRANCES CREE and RUTH ASHLEY CREE, which names they shall, respectively, hereafter bear, and which shall be their legal names, and that they give public notice of said changes by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

CHARLES J. McINTIRE,

Judge of Probate Court. MIDDLESEX, 88.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of HARRIET M. DANIELS, late of Holliston, in said County,

M. DANIELS, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased
WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting
to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Willis A. Klogsbury, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1906, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said prititioner is bereby directed to give

If any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is thereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUBETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, pot-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate thirty days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE. Esquire, Pirst Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thou-and nine hundred and six. W. E. ROGERS, Register.

SHORT-HORNS

FOR SALE.

SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS. COWS AND HEIFERS BRED TO IMPORTED BULL. ALBERT M. RAWLINS, . Springfield, Ohio

The Workbox. CHILD'S KNEE LEGGINGS.

(Knitted.) Procure two skeins of white German town zephyr. Two fine bone needles. Cast on 51 stitches, knit 2 plain, purl 2 alternately for 15 rows.

Knit 2 rows plain. Knit 1 row of holes for cord or elastic. Knit 2 rows plain.

Seventeen plain, then 7 purl, 3 plain, 7 purl, 1 plain, turn, knit back 1 plain, 7 purl, 3 plain, 7 purl, 2 plain, turn, knit back. Continue in this way, adding one stitch at the end of each needle until the 51 stitches

are complete. Reverse the design every

4th ridge. Knit 8 blocks more.

Then (*) 4 plain, purl 3, 9 plain, purl 3, 12 plain, purl 3, 9 plain, purl 3, 4 plain, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 9, 3 plain, purl 1, 10 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 9, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, repeat from (*).

Knit 4, purl 3, take another needle and

knit 3 very loosely on to the work. Knit 3 stitches with the first needle.

Place the extra needle with its stitches back of first needle, knit 3 more with the first needle, and with the same needle knit off the 3 stitches on the extra needle, to form the twist of the braid. Now (*) purl 3, 12 plain, purl 3, and repeat from (*) between the twists, purl 3, 4 plain.

8th row-Three plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 9, 3 plain, purl 1, 10 plain, purl 1, 3 plain, purl 9, 3 plain, purl 1, 3 plain.

Repeat from first row of braid until there are 18 rows at the middle portion of the Instep-Knit the 12 stitches in the centre

back and forth for 8 rows or ridges. Pick up all the stitches round the sides and front and knit 5 rows plain, bind off.

EVA M. NILES.

Modern Hoslery Fragile.

Whatever else we have improved in in these modern days, we have not improved with experience in the making of stockings. Hosiery is the bane of the life of the mother of a household now; not that it isn't pretty enough, not that it isn't cheap enough, when it comes to that, but that it does not

What is the reason for the fragility of the stockings she cannot, of course, determine (it may be that the dye which is used has a constituent which eats the thread): she only knows that her darning basket is piled high all the time, and that some of the specimens which find their way to it are so ragged that by no possibility can they be

The young woman who goes down town to buy a new pair of boots puts on a perfeetly fresh and unworn pair of stockings. She walks eight or ten blocks, say, and when she reaches the shop and the saleswoman takes off her boot to try on the new one she finds, to her horror, that her stocking has a hole in it.

She apologizes, and the clerk laughs. "Don't you care," she says. "I seldom try a shoe on any one who hasn't at least one the soil. When these are about two inches hole in her hose nowadays. Seems like the best of 'em don't last long."

tall cut them away from the old plants in such a manner that each has a bit of root

The best do not. The best are thin, very thin, and they last almost as long as tissue soil. Keep them well watered, but do not paper would in the same place and exposed give much heat or they will make a spinto the same wear and tear.

Once there was a young woman who town to an accompaniment of pumps. The stockings had pink roses embroidered up and down on them, and the girl was really very proud until she reached home and plants at this stage of their existence. To found the pump had worn a hole in the back of one of them, in a place where it could be plainly seen when she held up her frock.

Make the soap infusion, shave half a five cent cake finely, pour water over it, and put it in a warm place until it becomes liquid. Add to it five or six quarts of water and

The mothers of small boys are perfectly apply. could wear a pair of stockings two days

without their falling to pieces. Now I spend my days and nights darning, and still can't keep him decently shod." The salespeople in the shops are more

hurt than angry when a customer asks them what's the matter with the modern stockings. "We think they're lovely," they say.

"We don't have any trouble with ours." One woman who walks very little declares that she spends more for stockings a year than for anything else in her wardrobe in proportion. She buys at least four pairs a month. She pays fifty cents a pair for hers, and so the whole cost is something like twenty-six dollars a year-entirely too much for a person with a moderte income, as any one will agree.

What we need now is not airships, but stoc ings which will wear, and the attention of inventors is respectfully directed to thatward, with the hope that some remedy can be found for the congested darning basket.-Baltimore News.

Life in the Harem.

The ordinary idea of a harem probably accords little with the picture of life behind the calesses or screens covering the windows of the seraglio presented by Mrs. L. Parks-Richard in a lecture at the Waldorf-Astoria recently. In the first place, Mrs. Richards stated that there was as a rule only one wife in the harem.

"Polygamy is practically non-existent among the Turks," said Mrs. Richards. 'The law allows a man four wives, but makes it so difficult for him to take a second one by requiring him to provide for her exactly as he did for the first that it is seldom done. Besides, among the upper classes polygamy is not considered good form. I heard of half a dozen Turks who had two wives while I was in Constantinople, and of one who had four, but these are rare ex-

"The crowd of women found in a Turk ish harem is made up of servants, slaves and female dependents. No Turk ever lets a relative suffer while he has a roof over his head, and every great house has numbers of such dependents, both male and female." Neither is the life of the harem dull, ac-

cording to Mrs. Richards. No man ever enters it except the husband, son, father or brother of the mistress, but she may receive

women friends and go to see them.

The relation of the inmates of the harem to one another Mrs. Richards found very beautiful. Children were great pets, she said, and servants and slaves were treated with great consideration. Slaves are often treated like members of the family, may marry a son of the house, and are much sought in marriage by men for the purpose of avoiding complications with (mothers-in-

"The Sultan's harem," said Mrs. Richards, "is composed entirely of slaves, as the law forbids members of the imperial family from marrying into the great houses of the realm, lest the latter be made too

The Turkish woman, Mrs. Richards



CUTTING AND BURNING NESTS OF THE GYPSY AND BROWN TAIL MOTHS. A force of seventy men destroying the infested trees and brush; often the cheapest way to get rid of the pests.

ound, is quite satisfied with her lot, while that of the European woman is regarded with horror by the most enlightened Turks. "It is true," said a Turkish official of high rank and much culture, "that we marry our daughters to men whom they never see until their wedding day, but we do not have the awful European spectacle of angling for men. We do not bring them into the open market and sell them to the highest bidder."—N. Y. Tribune.

Time to Start New Plants,

If you want chrysanthemums next fall start new plants now. Very soon after the old plants are brought from the cellar sprouts will appear all over the surface of attached. Put these into small pots of rich dling growth.

Be on the lookout for aphides. If any wore a beautiful pair of stockings down are discovered make an infusion of the or-

Gloxinias and tuberous begonias should desperate about this state of affairs.

"Time was," they say, "when Johnnie be started into growth now. If the tubers were kept in pots over winter, shake them out of the old soil and spread them out on a piece of old carpet or moss, which should be kept warm and moist, and leave them there until they sprout. As soon as sprouts appear, put them into pots of rich loam.

A few roots of dahlias can be potted and

started into growth now, if you want some very early flowers, but the bulk of then I would hold in reserve for warm weather planting in the garden. Do not break apart those you start now, but pot the entire bunch of roots. When the time comes to put the plants out, each root that has a sprout attached can be broken off and made an independent plant of.—Outing.

Real Flowers on Hats. "We trim hats with real flowers," said a

Broadway florist. "A fine lavender chip adorned with purple orchids and asparagus vine in one window brought us orders for many like it.

"Our mode of trimming injures neither flowers nor hat. Hats trimmed with real flowers have been used in weddings in place of bridemaid's bouquets. They have also been popular as choice cotillon favors
"We trim parasols, too. Customers may buy our parasols or bring their own pur-

chases to have them florally decorated.

"An exquisite pale green parasol was brought here lately to be enhanced with green orchids and maidenbair fern. A more charming gift could hardly be thought

"It looks to me as though it would be-come a fixed fashion—to have gifts made more beautiful and giftlike with flower trimmings, which can be removed by the recipient of the present and set in water or worn, as the case may be."-New York

Domestic Hints. MAPLE SUGAR ON SNOW.

For preparing maple sugar for eating on snow, either the sugar or syrup may be used, but the syrup, if obtainable, is best. Boil the syrup until, when dropped on snow, it remains on the surface and becomes waxy, then spread it upon the surface of the snow or a block of iee. If the sugar is used, add a little water and melt it, being careful not to burn, and treat in the same manner as the syrup. This will be found, as every sugar maker knows, one of the most delicious treats obtainable. For preparing maple sugar for eating on snow

box, the kind that opens from the top, are wonderful. I sawed the legs off mine, put rollers on
and after scrubbing, stained it weathered oak.
I put on black iron strap hinges and a big padlock; then took the zine lining out and relined
with green picture matting, and rad a handsome
chest for my hall.

Mildew may be removed by rubbing the spots BREAKFAST ROLLS. One egg, one-half cup each milk and cream two teaspoonfuls baking powder, three teaspoonfuls granulated maple sugar. Add flour till about as thick as griddle cakes.

SWEET PICKLES. Seven pounds of fruit, one pint of best maple or cider vinegar, one tablespoonful ground cinnamon, three pounds of maple sugar, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one teaspoonful ground allspice. Boll until the fruit is tender. This is excellent for plums, pears or peaches.

MOLASSES CANDY.

Two cups of maple molasses, two teaspoonfuls of butter, one cup of maple sugar, one-half cup of water. Boil all together until done; be careful not to stir while cooking. When done, pull.

chest for my hall.

Mildew may be removed by rubbing the spots with laundry scap; put sait and lemon on them, and lay the goods in the hot sunshine. It may be necessary to repeat this process more than once, but it is sure to work in the end.

What to do with cold roast meats is eften a problem. Cold lamb is excellent when served in aspic jelly Make the jelly—or buy it, which is easier and nearly as good in every way—and pour a little in the bottom of a meuld. Cut the lamb in thin alices of uniform size, and trim them neatly. When the layer of jelly and pour jelly in last of all. When the dish is quite firm, unmould and decorate with small olives, capers or pimentoes, and gardish with watercreeses.

When washing glassware do not put it in hot water bettom first as it will be lightly to BAISED ROLLS. One quart of bread dough, when it is moulded for the last raising; mould in a cup of maple sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of sods, one tea-

spoonful of butter. Let it rise and mould again and cut out, rise and bake. These are very nice. FROSTING.

Two cups maple sugar, 24 cups of maple syrup, one cup of water if the sugar is used, whites of three eggs. Place the sugar and water in a stew three eggs. Place the sugar and water in a stew pan and boil until the syrup will fall from the spoon in threads. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Pour the hot syrup into the eggs slowly, beating vigorously. When it becomes too hard for the beater, take a spoon and beat until it is thick enough to spread. Spread between each layer and on top and sides. An excellent chocolate frosting can be made by adding a tablespoonful of best chocolate to this mixture when warm.

Hints to Housekeepers

To prevent bright pans from being black-ened by smoke, rub with fat before putting them on the fire. Wash with hot water and soda. A writer in House Beautiful describes the conversion of an old ice chest into a useful piece of do not watt for them to begin to split, but cut hall furniture. "The possibilities of an old ice

from sudden expansion. Even delicate glass can be safely washed in very hot water if slipped in To improve the flavor of coffee sprinkle with a pinch of salt before adding the water. Some add a little sugar to the salt.

Borax is a useful thing to have in a kitchen. Add a little to the water when boiling out enamelled saucepans, and it will help to cleanse them. If added to the water disholoths are washed in it will help to keep them a nice color.

According to a New York physician many young women are being treated for a broken arch of the foot, the result of the habitual wearing of high heeled shoes. Restoring the foot to its normal condition and usefulness is a matter of many months, sometimes years, and in ome severe cases the patient never fully recovers, having always to wear a specially con-structed shoe which supports the foot by steel braces.

When sheets have been in use for some time

Explanation

Infested in 1889

- - 1890

- 1891

Infested in 1905

GYPSY MOTH.

· Points infested in 1891 to 1899

Points infested in New Ho

centre, neatly hem the edges and the sheet will last nearly ss long as a new sheet. Bolster cases should be cut in two and made into pillow cases

It may not be generally known by New England farmers that at North Middle-boro, Mass, is located a unique experi-ment station conducted by Rev. J. R.

Towns examined but found

uninfested in NewHampshill

Lawrence. This he designates as Eden Trial Grounds. All kinds of farm, field and flower seeds are tested as to germinating quality, vitality and purity. Special tests are made with fertilizers, and it has been found that those made from animal matter, like Swift's, are giving astonishing results. A certain variety of potato was planted on Swift's this past season, and report of same will appear later in the column of this paper. Another experiment conducted by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station confirms the high value of blood. meat and bone as the true basis of fertilizers, and Swift's Lowell Fertilizer Company was organized about ten years ago to use these by-products by rendering houses located all over New England. Send for free booklet and memorandum book full of valuable information.

Cured Bone Spavin, Splints and Sweeny. STROMSBURG, NEB., Feb. 16, 1905. STROMSBURG, NEB., Feb. 16, 1990.
The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.:
I have used your Balsam on bone spavins,
curbs and splints with satisfactory results. I
have also cured stubborn cases of sweeny by thorough rubbing with Caustic Balsam at rea MORACE F. SMITH.

UNDULATA STOCK FARM HARRY WEISSINGER & SON. SHELBYVILLE, KY.,

Breeders of

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle,

This herd comprises suon families as Blackbirds, Prides, Ericas, Barbaras, Coquettes, Queen Mothers, Heatherblooms, etc. Cattle that were selected because of their choice blood lines and individual excellence. Three high-class bulls in service, the prize-winning WOOD. LAWN ADMIRAL, the noted breeding sire BELL'S ECLIPSER and GAY HERO. Have young bulls by Prince Ito, imp. Proteros and Grantington Here for sale at reasonable prices. Farm one and a quarter miles from Shelbyville on L. & N., C. & O. and Southern R'ys.

Regard

To live To help

Shall sa Here fa

Then, tru He ben He boldly

To stay v

Full early The thic With win

The sprin

The sapil

slyv

As if it

In childho

I tried the

Biscuit
She's
Sober I
Look
Susie's
And
When

When I am w And I And with The It

And I

Bobby Daw mountains. home."

The snow and Bobby tion which bad, engend

along the be to his hotel. There w

BREED ANGORA CATS

There is money in raising thoroughbred cats. As easy to keep as chickens. Great pleasure in having them around. Something the women or children can take care of. We would like to interest you and to show you how you can make from \$100 to \$500 per year very easily with a small investment. Demand greater than the supply for highly bred stock. Address, WALNUTIRIDGE FARMS CO.

American Jersey Cattle Club. OFFICES-8 W. 17TH ST. NEW YORK.

Secretary—J. J. Hemingway lianks for Registering and Transferring Jersey Cattle; also Blanks for Private Butter Tests or Registered Jersey Cowa, furnished free of charge upon application to the Secretary. Seech head male or female. To non-members, \$2 each head male or female. To members of the Club, \$1 each head, male or female. All animals over two years old, double fee. For registration of all dead animals, \$1 each. Imported animals, \$25. ransfers are recorded free, if presented within 30 days foundated delivery. Transfers presented rice of Herd Register, \$1 per Ringle Volume. Butter Tests of Jersey Cowa, including all tests recoived by the Club to Aug 1, 1886, \$2 per volume, Private Herd Record, \$30 pages, doth, leather back and corners, \$2. Pocket, Herd Record, 120 pages, flexible leather, 50 cents, 1,1898, to July 15, 1902, \$1. be By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be \$6.1 By Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be \$6.

Volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1898, to July 15, 1203, 31.

The By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transfers mailed r e on application.



A Smart Jumper

They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed Nothing finer for his skin or his coat than Glossering a stable blessing. Glosserine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by EASTERN DRUG CO.,

This Is The Year To Start An Orchard.

Red Astrachan and other standard varieties. Large assortment of Japan Plums; big supply o choice Asparagus roots. If in need of anything in Fruit or Orname ogue; tells how to plant for profit. Prices low.

BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., Box 88, Yalesville, Conn.

ANNUAL AUCTION OF THE PRODUCE OF THE GRANDVIEW HERD OF THE GRANDVIEW HERD OF THE GRANDVIEW HERD OF THE GRANDVIEW 11 BULLS AND PEORIA, ILL., MARCH 8, 1906 24 HEIFERS of the

cratic Blackbird, Pride, Erica and Queen Mother families. Herd-heading built and Shew animals of beth sexes will be catalogued. Also 40 superbly bred POLAND-OBINA SOWS in pig to Maplelawn Chief, first prize winner at the World's Fair at St. Louis and Aristocrat A., first prize boar at the Illinois State Fair in 1904. Catalogues on application. COL. F. M. WOODS, COL. CAREY M. JONES, COL. SILAS IGO.

C. J. OFF, Prop. W. S. KARNAGHAN, Mgr COL. SILAS IGO.

W. C. McGAVOCK, Sale Manager, Springfield

Pure Arabian Stallions

And Clay Arabian Stallions

THE ARABIAN HORSE IS THE BASIS OF THE WORLD'S THOROUMBREDS Our pure Arabians are of the large type of Arabs—i. e., the Maneghi-Hedruj_family from which came the Darley Arab, parent of the English thoroughbred. THESE ARE THE ONLY STALLIONS OF THIS FAMILY IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD

Our Clay Arabians are a cross between our pure Arabs and Henry Clay's daughters com-bining the speed of the Clays with the grace, conformation and endurance of the Arab. STUD SERVICE CHARGES. CLAY ARABIANS AND ARABIANS, \$50.00 ANAZEH. \$75.00 KAHLED, \$100.00

THE HUNTINGTON STUD,

Formerly owned by Randolph Huntington, Req.
Telephone 47-L Oyster Bay OYSTER BAY, L. I. Steamer "Sagamere" Foot of Market Street, N. Y. FOR SALE.—Arabian and Clay Arabian Stallions.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

OF BOSTON

State Mutual Building 50 Congress St CHARTERED AS A STATE BANK, 1811 ORGANIZED AS A NATIONAL BANK, 1885

MAP SHOWING GRADUAL SPREAD AND PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE \$2,000,000 Capital

\$1,300,000 Surplus and Profits

Accounts of Individuals, Estates, Firms, Banks and Corporations Solicited

OFFICERS

SAMUEL N. ALDRICH, President GEO. B. WARREN, Cashier ALFRED L. RIPLEY, Vice-President DIRECTORS

FREDERIC AMORY GEORGE RIPLEY

SAMUEL N. ALDRICH ALLEN CURTIS LESTER LELAND

RICHARD H. STEARNS JACOB ROGERS GEORGE G. DAVIS

ALFRED D. FOSTER FRANK W. STEARNS CHARLES E. COTTING GEORGE S. SILSBEE ROBT H. STEVENSON, Jr

Although pap spoons are still popular for the bables whom one delights to honor, apostle spoons, made after ancient designs, are used extensively as baby gifts. Each spoon has an apostle standing on the end of the handle, and the baby receives the one with the saint whose day comes nearest in the calendar to his or her birth or christening date. More ordinary than these is the spoon engraved with the birth month, the sign of the zodiac and perhaps the flower of the month. Another beautiful spoon has on the handle the design of a little child at play, with a floral pattern of some kind.

the possible although fe-adventures Dawes had
Arriving a
cision to the
dividual de
pressed his
equately in
locality in s
He speedi
yet visited t
"It was his
shrug of his shrug of his leave without And, before had been ar parture by a

mountain by
Thus it widay found I in a corner of fervently it in a corner of fervently it the traveler climbing.
He admired wind, bough imbibed the fleed-honer of the deed honer of the traveler of traveler of the traveler of the traveler of traveler

poetry.

RM

le, 8 88 Bar-

were lines

class

DD-

ding YAS

nce

rton Farm

ville

hin se

uly 15,

e fol-

n are

ith a

ening

TON

all.

ND-outs

Igr

S

its

ier

SUCCESS. Success? What is this thing Success, I pray? Success? What is this thing Success, I pri Is it to stand forth in the glare of day As one who wins great battles in the marts Without regard to human souls and hearts? Is it to strive in blindness of the right Is it to strive in blindness of the right
Toward and to achieve some goal of might
Wherefrom vast riches pour, huge stores of gold,
Into the coffers of the keen and bold?
Is it to win through trickery of phrase
And nice word polishments the Poet's bays,
Or laurels of the Masters of Romance,
Not by endeavor, but by stylist's chance?
Is it to trample by sheer force of will
O'er plodders fer the right, o'er halt and ill?
To snatch some high position in the State,
To principle and honor runsgate?
Is it to climb from lowly place to high
Regardless of the rungs of misery?
Or is it his who lives his mortal apan

Or is it his who lives his mortal span In all things striving to become a man? To live as God hath willed, to use his brawn To live as God nath willed, to use his brawn
To help another to some joyous dawn?
To use his strength, his valor and his wit
So that, though riches small may come of it,
His fellows when his sands of life are run
Shall say of his achievement small "Well done!
Here fells a man we navar knew to shirk. Shall say of his achievement small "well done!
Here falls a man we never knew to shirk;
The world is brighter for his modest work!"
Ah, give to me not that Success that comes
Mixed in with others' tears, with sounding

drums,
But better far the laurel that depends
Upon the love and honor of my friends.
Those bays the more securely o'er will rest
That come from those who understand us best;
The only ones are they that really bless
And form the measure of the true Success!
— John Kendrick Bangs, in N. Y. Sun.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT. Beside the Susquehanna's placid flow, Against a bluff, cut steep in ages past, There grew a wee pine sapling, hugging close, Well sheltered in his niche from stormy blast.

Content he grew for half a decade there, As straight as any sapling in the vale, Then bolder felt and thought himself so strong That he no longer need beware the gale.

Then, trusting in his vigor and his strength, He bent his tip and from the cliff inclined. He boldly reached out where the breezes blew, And proudly scorned the niche he left behind.

One summer, two and three, alone he grew
And wondered he had been content so long
To stay where freedom was a thing unknown.
"I need no help," said he, "for I am strong." Full early flew the south bound birds that fall.

The thick furred fox down deeper dug his den. With winter came flerce storms that shook the pine
And wrenched his sturdy limbs away. And

The spring came back, with birds and buds and And floods that swelled the yellow waters high, The pine again his needled tip bent back And gladly found the shielding wall was nigh.

The sapling grew for years and still it grows Where winds the stream through Penn's broad slyvan land;

io sapling now, a tree with great bowed trunk, As if it had been bent by Cyclop's hand.

In childhood I was sheltered by my Rock,
But self-reliant grew and yearned for air.
I tried the world, but left it, tired of shock,
And grew to age; but oh, the bend was there.
—Charles Francis Potter, in the Watchman. A COWBOY LOVE-SONG.

Oh, the last steer has been branded, And the last beef has been shipped, And I'm free to roam the prairie That the roundup crew has stripped; I am free to think of Susie— Fairer than the stars above-She's the waitress at the station

And she is my turtle dove. Biscuit-shooting Susie— She's got us roped and tied; ober men or woozy Look on her with pride; Susie's strong and able, And not a one gets rash When she waits on the table
And sup'rintends the hash.

Oh, I sometimes think I'm locoe And jest fit fer herdin' sheep, Cause I only think of Susle When I'm wakin' or asleep I am wearin' Cupid's hobbles And I'm tied to Love's stake-pin; And when my heart was branded

The irons sunk deep in. I take my saddle, Sundays-The one with inlaid fisps-And don my new sombrero And my white Angora chaps; Then I take a bronk for Susie And she leaves her pots and pans, And we figure out our homestead And talk o'er our future plans.

-Denver Republican.

Miscellaneous.

Love at Second Sight. "I'm about sick of this place," remarked Bobby Dawes discontentedly to the snow-clad mountains. "Tomorrow I shall pack up and go

The snow-clad mountains vouch: afed no reply and Bobby Dawes, with that feeling of satisfation which the taking of any resolution, good or bad, engenders-rose to his teet and sauntered ong the baking lake side walk of Lugano back

to his hotel.

There was no mistaking Bobby Dawes' nationality as he strolled idly along under the trees. Tall, fair, well turned out, a gray suit, Panama hat, an irreproachable tie, he looked the possible hero of many amatory adventures, although few had ever fallen to his lot. Amatory adventures require reciprocity, and Bobby Dawes had rarely, if ever, reciprocated.

Arriving at his hotel, he communicated his decision to the staut head porter. That against in-

cision to the stout head porter. That astute in-dividual declared himself "desolate," and ex-pressed his disbellef that Bobby could have adequately inspected the numerous lions of the locality in so short a time.

locality in so short a time.

He speedily ascertained that M'sieu had not yet visited the local mountain, San Salvatore.

"It was impossible," he said decidedly, with a shrug of his massive shoulders, "for M'sieu to leave without ascending the famous funicular." And, before Bobby could protest effectually, it had been arranged for him to postpone his departure by at least one day and to ascend the mountain by the first funicular in the morning.

Thus it was that an early hour on the ensuing day found Bobby Dawes reluctantly ensoeneed in a corner of an ascending car, thanking Heaven fervently that modern inventions had relieved the traveler from the painful labor of mountain climbing.

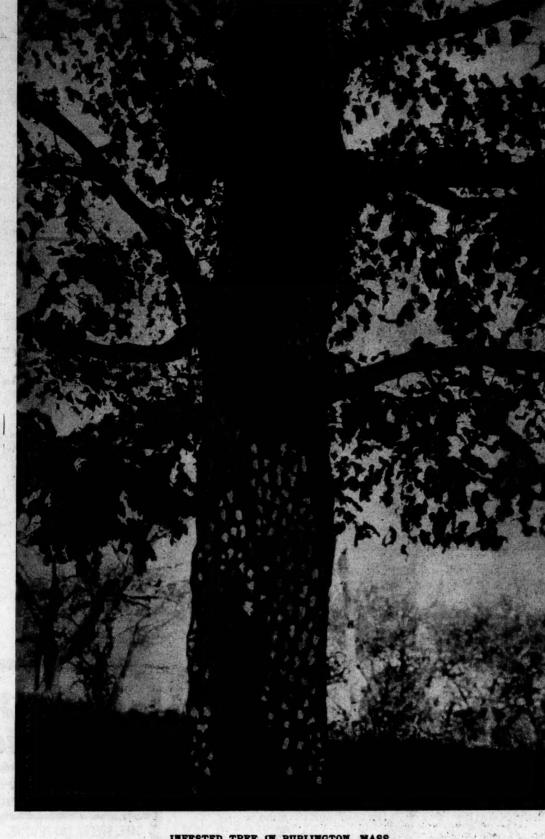
climbing.

He admired the usual view, disliked the usual wind, bought and dispatched the usual postcards, imbibed the usual bock, and, honor being satisfied—honor is easily satisfied in that climate—

ned—honor is easily satisfied in that climate—prepared to descend.

A simple act enough, but fraught with the most momentous consequences to Bobby Dawes.
Suffering acutely from chattering tourists, he leaned well out from his corner seat watching the other car as it approached, wondering idly when they would meet and pass. It was some twenty yards off when his eye was caught by a white and frilly hat adorned with bunches of red cherries.

A rather smart hat, he thought lastly to himself. A decidedly smart hat. And, by George!
as the car drew nearer—what a lovely girl!
He gazed at her spell bound, moved to the very
depths of his being.
"What glorious violet-blue-gray eyes!" he
murmured to himself. "What a wealth of softly
waving golden brown hair! What a perfectly
indescribable air or indescribability!" he went
on incoherently.



INFESTED TREE IN BURLINGTON, MASS. The branches and truck are covered with thousands of the large egg clusters of the Gypsy moths.

only woman he could ever love on the car of a funicular railway, while he was going down and she was going up. Every moment cruel fate—represented by a wire rope—was dragging them further apart. Bobby fairly danced with anxiety on his seat, straining his eyes uselessly after the departing car. Immediately he reached the bottom, he purchased another ticket and sat in thei car, possessed with a fury of impattence, until it commenced its downward journey.

At last it started Bobby Dawes, sitting in the front seat, his eyes fixed on the summit. He no longer speculated as to the strength of the wire rope; he was wrapped in a blissful reverie in which golden brown hair and violet-blue-gray eyes took a prominent part.

He followed her to her hotel, named appropriately enough the "Splendide." That afternoon he removed there, bag and baggage. On the way he congratulated himself there was now a chance—and, if he knew anything of himself, a very excellent chance—of making her acquaint in the committee of the way to congrate a very excellent chance—of making her acquaint in the car, possessed with a fury of impattence, until it commenced its downward journey.

As he neared the hotel the omnibus belonging at to it passed him laden with luggage; obviously on its way to the station. He glanced carelessly attention are the way he congratulated himself there was now a chance—and, if he knew anything of himself, a very excellent chance—of making her acquaint—a very excellent

other car about to pass them on its downward journey. Glancing carelessly at it his heart stopped beating. For there, appearing over the back of the car, was the cherry trimmed hat.

again]
In two minutes he had buttonholed the resplendent hall porter and asked the destination of the ladies in the omnibus.

patriot and appealed for aid. He was in an awkward position; he felt that a few stern words in Italian was all that was required. Unfortunately he spoke no Italian. Fixing the man with a glance of authority he

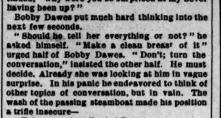
surreptitiously pressed five lira into his willing hand and said in his most peremptory manner "Parafinaratasagerhets-Tantstickor!"

The man was dumblounded. He gasped and fell back while Bobby triumphantly swept off the cherry trimmed hat and her mother into the interior of the cathedral.

terior of the cathedral.

After that the path of Bobby Dawes was strewn with roses. They stayed at the same hotel, they did Milan together, they lunched together, they dined together. He never spent a more glorious week in his life, and today regards Milan as the most charming and interesting city on the continent. If pressed, however, as to details his recollections are heart.

He suggested, for obvious reasons, they sh spend their honeymoon at Lugano. And Betty seemed delighted at the idea. One evening, not



a trife insecure—
"Take care, dear," cried Betty.
"The very thing," he murmured, and carefully losing his balance he fell overboard, and in the subsequent confusion the subject of San Salva tore was happily forgotten.

To this day Bobby wonders whom he has married. He knows it is not the girl he fell in love with at Lugano—the girl of the funicular

"Have I," he asks himself, "married the girl "Have I," he asks himself, "married the girl in the steamer? Have I married the girl in the hotel omnibus?" The only thing he knows for certain is that he married the girl he met and tell in love with in Milan. But has he married all the rest?"!

He will never know!—Ada and Dudley James, in the Grand Magazine.

fashion Motes.

a*. The milliner tells us that extreme effects in hate have gone out of fashion, but a survey of the earliest displays in the shop windows and in the shops is rather discouraging. The gret tailored hats are being shown, and they are for the most part startling creations. The very small hat is in the ascendency. Tiny little brims and generally abbreviated appearance is characteristic. The shapes are twisted in every possible manner. One of the favorite novelties is called the cornet, and is shaped something like the twisted cornucoplas used sometimes to hold confectionery. Another new hat is described as a hood. It consists of a long searf of silk, chiffon or other material twisted into a turban, and set on a foundation bandeau. The small French sailor, with low crown and the narrowest of brims, is another favorite. All of these shapes . The milliner tells us that extreme effects in ballot, wish low crown and the harrowest of brims, is another favorite. All of these shapes lend themselves well to decoration, and, aside from their eccentricity, are attractive. As far as coloring goes little improvement could be made. The successful milliners are veritable artists in color combinations.

a°a Apparently the red shades are going to be preferred to all others. One sees the American beauty rose shades everywhere. The flower itself is very prominent in spring models Various shades of coral red are also seen. This color is the red for blonde women and for those pale women whom the strong reds seem to ex-tinguish. It is the fashion to put haif a dozen colors together on a hat, and one seldom sees a one-tone piece of millinery.

e*a Quite typical was a light yellow straw modified sallor shape, with a wreath of lilacs covering the crown. At the back of the crown were large American beauty roses which were allowed to fall from the brim over the hair. There were five or six of these roses, which were not combined with leaves at all. There was a high bandeau under the back brim, and this was covered with shirrings and bows of brown tulle.

President—George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H. Beeretary—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.

e°e Brown tulle or malines appears on a great many bandeaus, probably because of the preva-lence of brown hair, which the bandeaus are supposed to match. Many of the hats require elaborate coffures for their best effect, and the brown bandeaus build up and supplement the hair in exactly the right fashion.

•• A hood hat, for example, was made of twiste and folded pale blue straw, very soft and pliable. This was set on a foundation brim of brown tulle, which showed high on the sides and very slightly in front. The mailne was shirred in many frills and was very fluffy in character. Over one side of the crown and foundation brim were arranged moss roses, and a long blue ostrich plume extended from the front to the back of the hat, cavaller fashion.

sort of the nat, cavaller rashion.

so The simpler tailored hats for first spring wear are also multicolored. A Panama model, a sort of dish shape with turned-up brims, was lined with black velvet and had a bandeau in the back and a scarf across the front of shaded chameleon ribbon, of which the foundation was corn color. Two long wings, pale blue in color, were arranged on the sides of the turned up brims.

AIR DRIED is the stock we use in our Red Swamp Tanks

. Naturally, plaid ribbon and shaded silks are popular as hat trimmings. A startling little street hat of navy blue lace straw was, on analysis, a sailor shape with a rolling brim. It was tilted enormously from the back, the bandeau being a regular wedge shape. It was covered with many yards of plaid ribbon tied into innumerable bows. A twist of the ribbon around the crown terminated in a finity bow at the side, and an immense green signature extends from it. and an immense green aigrette extended from it towards the back of the hat. A mushroom hat of tan straw was crushed over a bandeau covered or tan straw was crushed over a bandeau covered with red roses. The hat is tilted from the back, far down over the forehead of the wearer, and a scarf of plaid ribbon was caught directly in front with a small bunch of roses. The ribbon was carried around the crown to the back, where it was tied in a large bow with sharply pointing

end.

• Recepting lingerie hats, we are told that the white hat is again taboo. It is so by fits and starts. Sometimes the white hat is the only smart thing one can wear; at all other times it is a thing of abhorrence. Just now it is considered provincial and out of the a thing of abhorrence. Just now it is considered provincial and out of all taste.

as On the other hand, the all white gown is to be very much the thing. Never have so many lovely white muslins and linen gowns been shown as at present. Sheer, plain white, with out dots and figures, is the preferred material and handkerchief linen is the favorite above all

others,

a*s Ingenuity has been about exhausted it would seem, in the decoration of these simply built, but highly ornamental gowns. The princess gown fitted in at the waist line with lace insertions are redeemed from monotony by the variety of designs it has been possible to develop.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

There is no known stimulant to crop growth. Men are made drunk, but crops never. There is no intoxicant of a crop as liquor intoxicates men. Milk is not a stimulant, but is the food of all young animals, easily and quickly digested. Properly made fertilizers are not stimulants but are foods which are easily and quickly assimilated by young, growing crops. The Stock-bridge Manures nourish without stimulating. They feed the crop from start to finish —the young plant and the maturing crop— and hence produce phenomenal results with-out exhausting the soil. They are soluble, active and sure. They are no experiment. They were introduced thirty years ago by Professor Stockbridge and still lead as crop producers and soil improvers.





COL. T. G. WALKER

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER,

443 N. 24th St., South Omaha, Neb. fanager of combination sales. All breeds of ther-ghbred cattle bought and sold. Orders for live ck solicited and promptly filled at reasonable as. Buying orders executed free of charge at sales are I officiate.

GRAND VIEW FARM LANCASTER PA

PROPERTY OF R. P. McGRANN. AT STUD—Imported Hackney stallion Damesfort 77 (33), . . . first-prize winners in Progeny Class, Philadelphia, 1905. Fee, \$50 the season. Usual return privileges.

Half-Bred HACKNEY HARNESS and SADDLE HORSES al-

ways on hand. HARRY DONNON, Manager.

BERKSHIRES

Fit to top your herd or add to its matrons. Of al ges and best prize-winning strains. Address ALEX. M. PULFORD, Bel Air, Md.

MORGAN STALLIONS FOR SALE

A tew STRICTLY CHOICE sound and large MORGAN STALLIONS, 3 to 7 years old. every one a show horse; of my own breeding, I won 19 premiums at 8t. Louis Exposition, including Premier Championship for exhibitor. Prices low for quality. L. L. DORSEY.

Anchorage (near Louisville), Ky.

President—George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H.
Becretary—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.
Tressurer—Nicholas S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I.
Bianks for Registering and Transferring Ayrshir
Cattle furnished free.
The Year-Book for 190 furnished free,
Private Herd Registers for Seventy-Pive Cows
\$1.50, postage paid; Monthly Milk Records for the
Stable, good for 34 cows, price, \$1.50 per 100; Blanks
for extending pedigree to five generations, \$1 per 100.
All the above may be obtained from the Secretary,
Fees for Registering—To Members, \$1 for each
entry of animals under two years old, and \$2 each for
animals over two years old. Transfers, \$2 centre each.
Duplicate certificates of either entry or transfer, \$2
cente each. Double the above amounts in each case
to Wood Members.
Herd Books, Youme I to 14, may be obtained from
the Tressurer—\$2.25 each, postage paid.

Water Grown Cypress

AIR DRIED

Red Swamp Tanks Buy this grade and you get the best. We

We Erect Tanks and Towers

and to fill them here are a few helpers we make and have in stock: CARTER'S AIR LIFT PUMPS, AIR COMPRESSORS, ELECTRIC PUMPS, TRIPLEX POWER

PUMPS, GAS OR GASOLENE PUMP-ING ENGINES, WIND ENGINES A TOWERS. RALPH B. CARTER CO. Inc 47 DEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BRONZE TURKEYS

BARRED COCKERELS Turkeys bred from 22-b. hens and 40-b tom: also have 50 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels that are fancy in color and large boned. Prices: "urkeys-tom. 55; hens, 54; cockerels, 52 each, end) rder; don't write. Address

C. F. RICE, INDIANOLA ILL. WOODLAND HEREFORDS.

Herd headed by the prize-winning Perfection 3d lis850, son of the \$10,000 Dale and Beau Donald 3d 85140. This herd consists of the most noted cattle of the breed. Such as Melley May, the dam of the great Perfection family; Columbia, a sister of the great Dale; Blight 4th, dam of the \$5100 Miss Dale, highest priced 2-year-old heifer ever sold at public auction in the world; the \$5700 Carnation, the highest priced 2-year-old of 1901; and others of similar eeding. Bulls and heifers for sale by the above great aires at all times. J. C. ADAMS, Moweaqua, Ill.

Z. S. BRANSON LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Phone 956. LINCOLN, NEB. Will conduct sales anywhere on reasonable terms Thoroughly acquainted with breeds, bloods and values. Sale notices prepared. Catalogues con-piled. Inquiries observilly answered.

SAM W. KIDD, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LEXINGTON, KV. FIVE YEARS successful selling for leading reeders of pedigreed stoc., and stood the test.

The Famous Greystone Kennels OFFER

Noted Collies at Stud

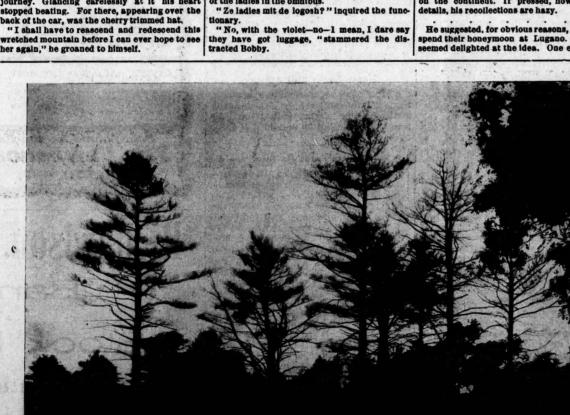
Champion Greystone Breadalbane and Grey stone Faugh-a-Ballagh, undoubtedly the best pair of American-breds alive. Fee, \$30; Club Members, \$15. At the leading shows this year we won 36 firsts and 25 specials. Young Stock and Brood Bitches in whe p for sale. M. BURRELL, Manager, Youkers, N. Y.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE

College of Veterinary Medicine. **Ohio State University**

is now ready for distribution. For further information address DR. DAVID 8, WHITE,
Dean, Columbus, Ohio.

Cary M. Jones,



PINES KILLED BY GYPSY MOTES. The ravenous caterpillars strip all kinds of trees, and a single season's work usually kills the pines or other evergreens.

When he finally reached the bottom station thirty minutes later, naturally all trace of the cherry trimmed hat was lost. He haunted the railway station, he haunted the steamer landing places. He had tea at every confiserie in the town—sometimes five in an afternoon—but all without avail.

Bobby Dawes became embittered, and laughed discontant of the community of the control of th

Sufforing acutely from chattering tourists, he leaned well out from his corner seat watching the other car as it approached, wondering idly when they would meet and pass. It was some twenty yards off when his eye was caught by a white and frilly hat adorned with bunches of red cherries.

A rather smart hat, he thought lasily to him self. A decidedly smart hat. And, by Georgei as the car drew nearer—what a lovely girl!

He gazed at her spell bound, moved to the very depths of his being.

"What glorious violet-blue-gray eyes!" he murmured to himself. "What a wealth of softly waving golden brown hair! What a perfectly indescribable air or indescribability!" he went on incoherently.

Their eyes met for a moment—to him it seemed an eternity; the ear passed on and she was gone. And Bobby began to realize he had mot th

the reply.

A hasty study of Baedeker informed Bobby that the cathedral was the great attraction. "I might turn them up there with luck," he murmured hopefully, "If I caught the first train in the morning.

"Yey go to eatch de last train to Milano," was long after their arrival, they were floating idly in a boat upon the lake listening to mandolins playing softly in the distance.

"Tomorrow we will go to San Salvatore," he murnight turn them up there with luck," he murnight turn them up there with luck, "I make the last upon the lake listening to mandolins playing softly in the distance.

"Tomorrow we will go to San Salvatore," he said, looking down on her fondly. "You know

why?"
"No, I don't," said Betty. "No, I don't," said Betty.

"Ob, yes, you do," he replied, "and, what is more, this time we'll go together in the same ear," he added, playfully.

"I hope so, indeed," said Betty. "I've never been in a funioular before, and I know I shall be swiully frightened."

There was a pause. "You've never been up?" he said, slowly.

"Never," she said. "Mother was always so frightened of funiculars; besides, we only slept a night at Lugano, and went on."

esthedral.
On the third day, as he was leaving the soft gloom of the interior for the blinding sunlight of the Plazza, he suddenly saw in front of him something exquisitely striking yet exquisitely familiar. It was the cherry-trimmed hat, chapterough yan older edition of herself—obviously her mother.

The Horse.

A Tribute to the Percheron.

Almost everything that has been written about the horse may be reduced pretty much to complaining that there does not exist a breed which unites, in an elevated degree, high moral to physical qualities; modestly seeking and teaching the means of containing such a breed.

It is reasonable that such statement should surprise us, here in the heart of France, where, for a long time, a race of horses has flourished which may be said to fill the requirements proposed in every way. The proof of this statement is easy; a hasty sketch of the principal characters of the breed suffices to furnish it:

To no ordinary strength, to vigor which does not degenerate and to a conformation which does not exclude elegance, it joins docility, mildness, patience, honesty, great kindness, excellent health and a hardy, elastic temperament. Its movements are quick, spirited and light. It exhibits great endurance, both when hard worked and when forced to maintain for a long time any of its natural gaits, and it possesses the inestimable quality of moving fast with heavy oads. It is particularly valuable for its precocity and produces by its work, as a two year old, more than the cost of his feed and keep. Indeed, it loves and shows a real aptness of labor, which is the lot of all. It knows neither the whims bad humor nor nervous excitement It bears for man, the companion of its labors, an intimate confidence and expresses to him familiarity, the fruit of an education for many generations in the midst of his family. Women and children, from whose hands it is fed, can approach it with-out fear. In a word, if I may speak thus, it is an honorable race. It is exempt (a cause for everlasting jealously among lbreeders of other races) always exempt from the hereditary bony defects of the hock, and where it is raised, spavin, jardon, bone spavin, periodical inflammation and other dreaded infirmities are not known C. D. HAYS.

Fairly Firm Tone in Butter Market.

Notwithstanding some weakness in prices result of moderate increase in supply, the Boston market holds about steady at last week's quotations. Some dealers say there is a little better demand especially for the better grades, and on the whole the situation can be said to have only held its own It is more than can be said in New York, Chicago and Elgin markets. Most of the for these grades the market is dull chiefly because of competition with the lower grades of storage. The storage stock is elling hard this year, neither the domestic trade nor the foreign caring for it except at a little below present quota-tions, hence dealers find it necessary to force sales by outting under present quoted prices. The same may be said of factory and imitation butters which are not much in demand. Storage butter is going out steadily for the better grades, and these are in fall demand, although with some sign of weakening prices. There is still a good deal of storage butter of low grade which does not seem to be selling very, readily. It is inferior to the fresh make, and the supply of "fifth" latter is constantly increasing and also tending to im-prove in quality as the restion advances. Experies do not care much for cheap storage butter for the reason that foreign mar-kets can hardly dispose of it unless it can be bought here as low as 16 or 17 cents. which is a little lower than holders are as yet willing to accept. Butter in boxes and print form sells at about the usual premium over tub and is in moderate demand.

At New York there is no quotable change ate, but about sufficient to absorb the rather light supplies of such, but buyers are critical in their examination of qualities and just as soon as the goods are not up to the requirements of the best trade the elling value falls rapidly. Fancy stock is moving at 27 to 27 cents, and it is difficult to do business in the next grade much above 25 cents, and from that downward about as quoted. There is a pretty good above 25 cents, and from that downward about as quoted. There is a pretty good demand for fancy, shorage creamery, with rather a firm holding; a car of high-grade stock sold at a little better than 21 cents and there is some jobbing business at 21 to 22 cents. Large buyers are midding 21 cents quite freely. Stock has been culled over to such an extent that there is but a small quantity of really fancy the remaining in first hands. Less particular buyers find a pretty good grade at about 20 to 20 cents, but leaving the inside floors there is no outlet to speak of above 16 to 17 cents. Renovated butter remains quiet, but fancy goods are fairly steady.

The New York cheese markst shows little if any change in the general features. The late free export movement has relieved the markst of considerable surplus of large full cream cheese, and while there are probably a few more available exputers could not possibly duplicate their purposases of last week. We do not hear of such new business. The home trade demand keeps up in a very satisfactory manner, and with stocks showing a marked reduction the future is pretty well assured. The season, however, is generally late and holders seem generally disposed to meet the demand on the basis of prices ruling for some time past and not inclined to crowd values any

the basis of prices ruling for some time past and not inclined to crowd values any higher, though the feeling is general that all the old cheese will be wanted before new can be produced in sufficient quantity or quality attractive enough to take its place. Choice fall made light skims are in mo ate supply and wanted at firm prices. De-sirable part akims from 8 to 11 cents have a fair export inquiry, but winter made skims

are irregular in quality and value.

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as steady for continental and colonial butters, and prices are fairly sustained. American butter of all descriptions is almost unsalable. Stocks are accumulating, and the quantity offering over the cable has completely demoralized are accumulating, and the quantity offering over the cable has completely demoralized matters. Occasionally some very nice creamery will sell around about 18 to 19 cents. Ladles are nominally 17 to 18 cents. Renovated is unquotable. Finest grades: Danish 24 to 25 cents, New Zealand 22 to 23 cents, Australian and Argentine 21; so 22; cents, Russian 23 cents. Cheese markets are very firm and buyers are forced to pay advanced prices. Stocks are small and moderate and firmly held. Finest American and Canadian 13; to 14; cents.

scarcity at this season. Not only is the surplus storage stock going off at a rapid rate, but the immense arrivals of fresh-laid eggs are also being taken care of. Of course prices, especially of storage stock, are low, but the fact that they can be sold at all shows how enormous the demand is when the price is made tempting. Prob-ably some of the surplus fresh eggs during the month will go into storage, and, in fact, some have already been put away at a price around 15 cents in New York city, but the real storage season does not begin until about the first of the month.

The feeling among egg storage men is quite different from that prevailing last year at this time. There is very little enthusiasm, and no one seems to talk of going into operations on a large scale. They say that eggs suitable for storage will have to sell as low as 14 cents at least, or nobody will touch them. With such a feeling prevailing among dealers, the outlook is really better than last year at this time when everybody was over enthusiastic, and the business was badly overdone, even had of storage eggs. Storage business is al-ways more or less of a speculation since its success depends so much on the cold weather, which would check the supply of fresh eggs. But with the spec-ulators poor in pocket and scant in cour-age the pack is likely to be much smaller this year, and hence the outlook should be really for a safer business if an average winter season follows. It looks as if fresh eggs would be rather cheap all the spring, but there is no reason to suppose such conditions would necessarily last very long. Producers who find themselves with a large daily production of eggs in April and May, and no very good market, might safely put up some of the surplus in water glass or lime water, putting away the eggs the same day laid if possible. This will insure a supply of very nice eggs next winter, and at least enough for liberal home use should be laid aside in this way.

The storage stock seems to have been re duced pretty low. It is giving very little trouble in Boston, attention being mainly devoted to fresh stock. In New York it is thought about twenty thousand cases re main, but this could be quickly closed out a little below present figures, and no longer exist as a threatening factor in the market. From now on the egg situation will be con trolled by supply and demand of fresh stock

Cranberries A Costly Luxury.

Cranberries at \$28 a barrel in Chicago i certainly a startling item to those who in former years have been glad to get \$5 during the shipping season. Last year at this time \$28 would have bought about eight barrels of tairly good fruit. Of course the season has not been very favorable for keeping this year and there is very little which has remained so late as the present time, but all through the market season the price has certainly been very satisfactory. Unfortunately the greater part of the profit has been made by the middleman who in many cases has more than doubled his money. The situation is certainly remark able. It is no doubt owing to a combine tion of the short crop in cranberries and also in apples, to the good export demand for fruit and to the generally prosperous times, which enable consumers to pay what they please for a desirable and scarce ar-ticle. The combination of these factors has brought about a truly record-breaking state of affairs in the cranberry market.

Eggs Active in Boston and New York. The egg supply at Boston continues to increase, but demand is exceedingly good and the market reasonably steady. Western eggs sell around 16 cents, and New England stock for the most part two cents above Western, with fancy nearby hen-nery eggs four to five cents above Western. in the position of the local market. The There is some New England stock, howof Western when the weather is fairly cool Western stock, which has been collected with care and shipped promptly, arrives in excellent condition. Southern stock shows the effect of the advancing season, and quotes one to two cents below Western: Refrigerator eggs bring about 12 cents by

> The arrivals at New York are showing about as much increase as was generally expected and the advices indicate fair supplies in transit. The market, however, is showing a steady tone on spot sales, although some goods have been offered to arrive at a little lower price than now current. Trading in cold storage stock at the clear is not very setting but there is rent. Trading in cold storage stock at the close is not very active, but there is a fair trade in progress and prime goods are held about steady at 142 cents, occasional lots of closely selected bringing a slight premium. There is a pretty good demand for under grades at proportionate prices, say from 13 to 14 cents. Duck eggs are in light supply and firmer. Refrigerator eggs are having some inquiry, but they are no longer a factor of much importance in the market.

Ducks' Eggs Selling Well.

The trade in ducks' eggs becomes of some importance at the opening of the Lenten season, and at the time of year when this season, and at the time of year when this class of food is in greatest general demand. The early supply comes from the eastern shore of Maryland, shipping largely via Baltimore. The duck eggs come packed in cra:es, about thirty doxen to a case, but are larger than the ordinary egg crates, and weigh seventy-five pounds when packed. Flocks of ducks are fully as common along Chesapeake Bay as on Cape Cod, the facilities for the business being very much alike, plenty of sea food and marshes where the ducks feed and thrive without much expense. The ducks are expected to where the ducks feed and thrive without much expense. The ducks are expected to lay about a hundred eggs in a season, beginning in February. Farmers receive early in the season about 25 cents per dozen, although the price goes lower after Easter. The eggs are shipped principally to New York city, but a good many come to Boston early in the season. Later the larger part of the Boston market is supplied from Cape Cod section and elsewhere. The duck eggs have thin shells and do not keep very long, hence need to be collected keep very long, hence need to be collected and brought to the consumer without any needless delay.

Steady, Strong Apple Markets.

Renovated is unquotable. Finest grades:
Danish 24 to 25 cents, New Zealand 22 to 23 cents, Australian and Argentine 21 to 22 cents, Russian 23 cents. Cheese markets are very firm and buyers are forced to pay advanced prices. Stocks are small and moderate and firmly hold. Finest American and Canadian 13 to 14 cents.

The egg demand is no doubt enormous the country over. Low prices coming at the past week apples have been selling in New York at about 25 for Baldwins and as high as 36 fee Greenings and Spitzenburgs.

No doubt the speculative buyers have made a great deal of money in apples this year, fally offsetting the rather unfortifiate



MAPLE SHADE TREES IN WOBURN MASS. Swarming with at least 100,000 young caterpillars in the 423 nests shown in the picture

likely that apples bought at harvest time in in selling them at prevailing prices, buyers very severely or to require repacking. They seems to be little talk or haggling over the

Even the No. 2 apples which were hardly salable a year ago now bring excellent prices. A lot of Greenings which were strictly No. 2 fruit were lately brought out of storage and sold in New York city as high as \$5, while fancy fruit of the same variety brought as high as \$7. Of course this is the end of the Greening season, but in sympathy with the grain markets. Buy-the prices are remarkable, nevertheless. Common Baldwins and Ben Davis out of for choice hand-picked pea beans. farm cellars sold readily in New York at \$5 for fruit classed as No. 1. It must be revery closely. Fruit that last year would have been shipped in bulk or sent to evaporators are this year barreled and classed as No. 2, while some of the No. 1 stock

apple market, which has the unusual com-bination of high prices and good demand. Anything choice is taken care of, and fancy lots on exhibition at the markets are eral market. For instance, there was lot of Colorado apples selling Thursday at \$2.50 per box. But there is hardly any thing in native apples which will bring such figures. These Colorado apples are as uniform in size as the most carefully graded oranges, and also of even color and bright red, and have the characteristic apbright red, and have the characteristic appearance of the far West fruit. They are not so good as some of the native fruit, but on account of their careful grading and scientific packing they suit the market taste. Most of this Western fruit is sent out by growers' associations which are able to put up large quantities of uniform quality. Cranberries continue scarce and high, almost anything being paid for good fruit; \$25 is not too high to quote, but there is \$25 is not too high to quote, but there is hardly enough on the market to establish

Exports keep up wonderfully considering the high prices of the fruit, which it would seem would almost check the foreign outlook. The total shipments are over two million barrels for the season, and the fruit is still going out at the rate of fifteen to twenty thousand barrels every week. Portland is just now quite a point of export, shipping out more barrels than Boston or New York, more in fact last week than Boston and New York combined. The reason is that the longer keeping apples are up North, while farther South most of the fruit was shipped out some time ago. A good many Canadian apples are being sh'pped through Portland as well as St. values. John and Halifax. Canadian growers are shipping Russets the past fortnight and report net returns at \$4 to \$5. Canadian growers are grumbling somewhat over the new German tariff which amounts to about \$1.60 per barrel since the first of this month, while American chippers still have the benefit of the old tariff, which is only 75

cents.

The total apple shipments from all ports for the week ending March 10 were 19,336 barrels, including 3830 barrels from Boston, 3761 barrels from New York, 4198 barrels from Portland, Me., 6830 barrels from Hallfax, N. S., and 887 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments included 8631 barrels to Liverpool, 3429 barrels to London, 1734 barrels to Glasgow, and 442 barrels to various ports. The total shipments for the season thus far have been 3,112,787 barrels including 427,139 barrels from Boston, 568,092 barrels from New York, 324,613 barrels from Montreal, 307,999 barrels from Halifax, N. S., and 19,338 barrels from St. John, N. B. The total shipments for the same time last year were 2,167,380 barrels, against 3,304,096 barrels in 1904.

The vegetable market shows no sow tendency this week, values being rally quite well sustained on near

experience of the preceding season. It is formerly another weak spot, but have be large quantities for storage have just about advance. The freezing weather in parts of doubled in value and there is no difficulty the South and the cool weather up this way help both to reduce the competinot seeming disposed to question the grade tion and increase consuming demand. Hothouse vegetables quote about the same as last week, no changes of conse-quence being noted, but thubarb has re-covered a little from the recent decline, and brings 7 cents for choice bothouse grown. Celiar grown usually quotes about one cent below bothouse, being of a puncky quality and pale color, less acceptable to the trade. Field beans are dull, both supply and demand being light, but the weak-ening tendency in prices continues partly

At New York domestic potatoes are in liberal supply and weak with foreign sellbuyers. Sweet potatoes are plenty and barely steady. Domestic onions are in liberal supply, generally of unattractive quality and dragging, at low figures. Asparagus could hardly have passed in that grade is in free supply and selling well at steady prices; very little Charleston received.

No fault can be found with the local Choice new beets and carrots sell fairly, prices; very little Charleston received. Choice new beets and carrots sell fairly, but many show poor quality and range low Old carrots weaker. Old cabbages weak new in good demand and best marks bringing \$2 to \$2.25, but some sto quickly surrounded with buyers. Such very poor condition. Cauliflowers are in lots sell above anything quoted in our market list, but hardly give a fair idea of the nand more than or oted if fancy. Kale and spinach are in liberal supply and lower. Florida lettuce is quite plenty and selling from \$3.50 down; not much North Carolina arriving. Okra and peppers dull and weak, Peas are in light supply, and fancy would exceed quotations. String beans are selling mainly from \$6 down. Tomatoes show wide range in quality and value. Turnips steady. Watercress quite plenty and weak.

Maple Sugar Still Scarce.

A little maple sugar continues to arrive, but is still in scanty supply. The behavior of the interior market indicates a little lower prices but Hoston sales hold at about

Positry Holds Its Own.

Poultry of all classes holds its own as a rule. Fowls continue in excellent demand, bringing 13 to 16 cents for Northern stock bringing 13 to 16 cents for Northern stock and 12 to 14 cents for Western. Low prices for eggs would, of course, that to encourage the marketing of there, but as yet few are coming to market the price holds, firm. Ducks are in very light supply, this being the season when they are most profitable as laying stock, and few are marketed of desirable quality. Turkeys are also in light supply and few that come are of desirable grade. Western chickens are also for the most part of low quality. Little choice stock of any kind is coming except Northern chickens, fowls and broilers. All these hold prices last quoted. Capons are in light supply and not much wanted. The market for these is poor this year, largely owing to so many being sent that were poorly grown and poorly finished. Live poultry in light supply and prices hold steady.

At New York receipts of fresh positive.

poultry in light supply and prices hold steady.

At New York receipts of fresh poultry are light and invoices moderate, especially of Western stock, which has caused a little stronger feeling, and prices advanced one-half a cent on most all grades, though the demand is still slow and unsatisfactory. Very little desirable fresh-killed poultry other than fowls is activing. Frush turkeys are sealing and the few coming are unattractive and of irregular value. The few fresh chickens arriving show undesirable quality and sell slowly. Western fresh capons are in light supply and are held a trifle steadler, but demand is limited. Nearby poultry and squabe nominally unchanged. Frozep poultry in liberal supply and arging for sale at irregular prices.

otatoes would have sold at a fairly potatoes would have sold at a fairly satisfactory price to growers, but so many English, Belgian and German potatoes on the market have proved a constant weight, dragging down the price and preventing any rise. The exporters, no doubt, lost money on a good share of their transactions, but that does not improve the results any as experienced by American shippers. Holders of Maine potatoes seem to have given up hope of high prices and are sending forward the rest of their stock as fast as convenient. In fact, if shipments continue at the present rate it is doubtful whether even present prices will be maintained. There are certainly a great many potatoes, both in Maine and in New York and in parts of the Lake region. It is said there are more potatoes in Michigan than at this sesson last year. Southern potatoes and Bermudas are becoming

rather more plenty.

The most favorable report received lately of the potato situation is from a large Wis-consin dealer who claims that most of the consin dealer who claims that most of the surplus stock has been shipped out of the State, and that the future supply is strictly limited. He believes this condition is general, and that potato prices have reached bottom. This theory seems too good to believe. Nothing would please the dealers more than to see the market gradually rise until it reaches a good figure. They do not like a rapidly fluctuating market, but steady improvement would be welcome to all concerned. Whatever may be true of Wisconsin, all accounts indicate there are plenty of potatoes in Michigan, to say nothing of Ohio, New York, Maine, and other nearer shipping sections, and the fact remains that this surplus must be marketed within that this surplus must be marketed within comparatively short time. Nothing can p the situation more than a month of all weather, which would favor a gradual, steady shipment and a good buying de-mand. On the other hand, warm weather would, of course, injure the keeping quali-ties, and force a more hasty market, and work injury to the outlook in all directions.

A large acreage of strawberries is re-ported in the Florida sections devoted to this fruit and the season has been favorable so far. The early bloom was not killed by frost, and shipments began early and are likely to continue longer than usual. The favorite variety in that State is the Klondike, which is a large sized, good colored, good shipping sort. Growers have been getting good returns and are feeling much

The onion storage people are grumbling | 125,000 barrels are still to be expected.

almost as hard as the holders of storage-eggs. Both classes have lost considerable-money, some of the onions being a total loss on account of the poor keeping condi-tions and a dull demand for anything but good stock.

A regular butter counterfitting outfit was unearthed at Detroit, Mich., suggesting the secrecy and completeness of the money outfitting plant. There was quite a line of machinery stored in a secret room carefully guarded from discovery.

guarded from discovery.

The last half of March is expected to be a very tusy season among Cuban vegetable growers. Early rains injured the first plantings, but, as in Florida, the later plantings are promising very well, and a heavy shipping movement is likely to begin within a week or two. The pineapple crop is reported unusually large and fine, and this fruit should be plenty and reasonable

After a depressing winter the cabbage market ends in quite a blaze of glory, native stock seiling higher with considerable enthusiasm on the part of shippers. This week the cabbage market seems a lit-This week the cabbage market seems a lit-tle weaker again, apparently on account of the increase of shipments from the South. The cause of the sudden spurt of strength was the injury to the cabbage crop in the South by the February freeze, and it is to-be hoped that the remaining stock of North-ern cabbages can be worked off at fair

Reports from the Michigan peach section indicate quite a shrinkage an account of the uneven temperatures of the past winter, but fruit buds do not seem to have been killed, and the indications are that if nothing fur-ther happens to reduce the crop there will still be a fair yield.

A peean tree at Monticello, Fla., produced over six hundred pounds of nuts last year and has averaged five hundred pounds for the past three years, being twenty years old. The pecans sold at 12 cents per pound and the proceeds for the season were over \$70. Such a tree on a fair basis valuation would be worth several hundred dollars.

The recent freeze in Florida, although not severe, did considerable damage to the strawberry crop, destroying on some sections about one-third of the crop. Potatoes were also injured in the Hastings district, which is the leading one for that crop. The frost, together with successive rains, will no doubt considerably reduce the yield, but from one hundred thousand to



SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE Supersedes All Cautery or Fir-ing. Invaluable as a CURE for g. Invaluable as a CUR
FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
DIPHTHERIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENY,
BONY TUBORS,
LAMENESS FROM
SPAUN The Accepted Standard VETERINANY REMEDY SPAVIN, OUARTER CRACKS, PARASITES REMOVES BUNCHES OF BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS. SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM IS THE BEST Sombault's Caustie Balsam i I know of. I have bough my neighbors, and two for red a sweenied herse with i Miller, Shartes, Wh.

LA CANADAS CLEVELAND

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co. OLEVELAND, OHIO. TORONTO, ONT.

Richardson, Hill & Co Bankers

Stock Brokers State Mutual Building

50 Congress St., Boston

Members Boston & New York Stock Exchanges

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire Street,

Boston.

Investment Securities, Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit